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Southeast Asia Report

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/12223

DAILY RUNS BRUNEI'S PROTEST OVER HERZOG'S VISIT

BK201323 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 20 Nov 86 p 1

[Excerpt] Brunei yesterday became the third ASEAN member, after Indonesia and Malaysia, to voice displeasure over Israeli President Hayim Herzog's visit to Singapore.

Its position was conveyed to Singapore's high commissioner, Mr Edward Lee, who was called to the Foreign Ministry in Bandar Seri Begawan. He was told by Mr Lim Jock Seng, the ministry's permanent secretary, that Brunei "regrets Singapore's action in allowing the visit."

"Although it is within Singapore's sovereign right to invite whoever she likes, Singapore should have taken into consideration the sensitivity of other Islamic countries in this region, especially those of ASEAN members."

Mr Lim said Israel had perpetrated many acts of violence in Palestine and Lebanon. He added that Israel had, on mnay occasions, demonstrated its defiance of the international community with its "continued occupation of Palestinian lands and her policy of resettlement in the West Bank".

Mr Lee was also told that despite worldwide condemnation of Israel's policies in Palestine and Lebanon, Israel continued with "her arrogant and provocative policies" which further destabilized the situation in the Middle East.

"It is regretted that the leader of a state that has been responsible for such acts of violence is welcome in this region," the Permanent Secretary said.

/12858
CSO: 4200/146

BERNAMA REPORTS BRUNEI GOVERNMENT TAKEOVER OF BANK

BK201541 Kuala Lumpur OANA-BERNAMA in English 1500 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Miri, Malaysia, Nov 20 (OANA-BERNAMA)--The Brunei Darussalam Government has taken control of the National Bank of Brunei and arrested its chairman ard auditor for alleged involvement in a loans scandal, Television Brunei reported Thursday night.

The chairman was identified as Khoo Ban Hock and the auditor as only Andrew.

The report said the move was made under the emergency National Bank of Brunei Berhad and National Finance BHD Order 1986 promulgated by the Sultan of Brunei Wednesday.

Brunei Finance Ministry Permanent Secretary Abdul Rahman Haji Karim appeared on Brunei television and explained the circumstances leading to this development. He said the sultan promulgated the order and placed the bank and its affiliate company, the National Finance BHD, under the Finance Ministry.

Abdul Rahman said the Finance Ministry had carried out a 5-month investigation into the activities of the bank and its affiliate company.

"A thorough investigation began in July this year when the bank attempted to roll over U.S.$30 million from the Euro dollar capital market but it was instructed by the ministry to suspend any further efforts involving the Euro dollar until the ministry had completed its investigation," he added.

Abdul Rahman said the investigation revealed that about $1.3 billion [Brunei dollars] (about U.S.$600 million) was advanced to Khoo-related companies without security from the borrowers concerned.

More than 90 percent of the bank loans were given to Khoo-related interests and in most cases interest earned was rolled over to Khoo-related interests as liquid profit.

Abdul Rahman also informed depositors the ministry would try to guarantee their money and recover the loans from the Khoo-related interests.

/12858
CSO: 4200/146

BRIEFS

HIGH COMMISSIONER PRESENTS CREDENTIALS--Britain's new high commissioner to Brunei, Mr Roger Westbrook, presented his credentials to the Brunei state ruler at the Nurul Iman palace this week. Mr Roger Westbrook replaced Mr Francis Cornish, who ended his term of duty about 2 months ago. Before the ceremony, Mr Westbrook was accorded a general salute from an honor guard outside the palace. [Summary] [Kuala Belait THE BORNEO BULLETIN in English 1 Nov 86 BK p 2] /12858

MILITARY OFFICIALS UPGRADED--Three Brunei top military officials were promoted, two to the rank of major-general, and another to the rank of brigadier-general. The new major-generals are Deputy Defense Minister Pengiran Dato Haji Ibnu bin Pengiran Datu penghulu Pengiran Haji Apong, and Pehin Dato Mohammad bin Haji Damit who was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general from his previous rank of colonel. [Summary] [Kuala Belait THE BORNEO BULLETIN in English 8 Nov 86 BK] /12858

CSO: 4200/146

MALTESE PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN RANGOON

BK070856 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0630 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Dr Agatha Barbara, president of the Republic of Malta, and her entourage arrived in Rangoon at noon today by a special Burma Airways Corporation aircraft to pay a state visit to the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma at the invitation of U San Yu, president and chairman of the Council of State of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma.

The visiting president and her entourage were welcomed at Rangoon airport by U San Yu, president and chairman of the Council of State of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, and his wife; U Aye Ko, vice president and vice chairman of the Council of State, and his wife; U Sein Lawin, secretary of the Council of State, and his wife; U Maung Maung Kha, prime minister; U Zaw Win, member of the Council of State, and his wife; U Tin Aung Hein, chairman of the Council of People's Justices; U Myint Maung, chairman of the Council of People's Attorneys, and his wife; Thura U Tun Tin, deputy prime minister and minister of finance and planning, and his wife; Thura U Kyaw Htin, deputy prime minister and minister of defense; U Ye Gaung,minister of foreign affairs, and his wife; Mr Afzal Mahmud, dean of the diplomatic corps in Burma and Pakistani ambassador to Burma; and ambassadors and their wives. The guests were also welcomed by Lanzin youths, students and working people from North Okkalapa, Insein, and Mingaladon townships who waved the flags of the two countries and chanted friendship slogans.

Maltese President Dr Agatha Barbara is accompanied by a seven-member delegation including Mr (Maurice Abella), chief secretary of the office of the prime minister of Malta; Mr (Nicolas Wonello), high commissioner to Australia; Mr (G.N. Venik), head of the Export Promotion Board of the Industry Ministry; and Mr (A. Kasia), head of the Protocol Department of the Foreign Ministry.

/9738
CSO: 4211/12

VOPB CARRIES BATTLE REPORTS FROM SHAN STATE

BK161405 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 1200 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Combat news: On 4 October 1986 a People's Army unit clashed with enemy troops from the military government's mercenary 108th Light Infantry Regiment in (Wan Shin), Mong Yang. According to incomplete reports, four enemy soldiers were killed during the clash and two were wounded.

On 11 October a People's Army unit attacked the mercenary 108th Light Infantry Regiment near (Yan Khaik) in Mong Yang. As a result, many enemy soldiers were put out of action and the enemy fled in disarray. Several weapons and some ammunition were captured from the enemy in this battle.

On 24 October, People's Army units counterattacked the mercenary 1st Infantry Regiment which launched an offensive into (Nyaung Tainggon) liberated area, east of Keng Tung. According to incomplete reports, 20 enemy soldiers were found dead in the battlefield. Four carbines, 6 G-2's, 3G-3's, 3 G-4's, 1 firearm, 2 mortars with folding stocks, 1 submachine gun, 1 signal gun--a total of 21 weapons--were captured. On the same day People's Army units attacked the military government's mercenary 5th Infantry Regiment between (Mong Nim) and (Mong Pak). Two bodies of mercenary soldiers were recovered. According to incomplete reports, 1 carbine,1 G-4, 12,00 round of ammunition, 25 2-inch mortar shells, 4 mines, 2 hand grenades, and other military equipment were seized from the enemy.

/9738
CSO: 4211/12

BRIEFS

PRC CULTURAL DELEGATION--The Chinese cultural heritage study mission headed by (Sung Li Chung), vice chairman of the Cultural Heritage Supervision Committee of Heilongjiang Province, this morning called on U Aung Kyaw Myint, minister of information and culture, at the Ministry of Culture. Also present at the meeting were Deputy Minister for Culture U Than Maung and responsible officials, Chinese Ambassador to Burma Zhao Mingji,and responsible officials from the Chinese Embassy. [Text] [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 6 Nov 86 BK] /9738

PRC RICE STUDY DELEGATION--A Chinese delegation visiting Burma to study cultivation of high-yield upland rice headed by Miss (Chong Su Chung) this morning called on U Aung Win, deputy minister for agriculture and forests, at the meeting hall of the Agriculture Corporation on Natmauk Road. Also present at the meeting were the managing director of the corporation, the director general of the Planning and Statistics Department,Chinese Ambassador to Burma Zhou Mingji, and PRC Commercial Attache (Cha Chan Lung). The delegation this afternoon met the managing director of the Agriculture Corporation and responsible officials and discussed matters relating to cultivation. The 4-member Chinese delegation arrived in Burma by air on 5 November. [Text] [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 6 Nov 86 BK] /9738

YOUTH DELEGATION RETURNS--A Burmese youth delegation headed by U Hla Tun, secretary of the Lanzin Youth Central Organizing Committee [LYCOC], which studies youth activities in the PRC at the invitation of the Chinese Communist Youth League Central Committee, returned to Rangoon by air at 1415 today. The delegation was welcomed at Rangoon airport by U Kyaw Nyein, LYCOC chairman and education minister; U Kyaw San and U Win Maung,LYCOC joint secretaries; LYCOC members; U Kyi, chairman of Burma Red Cross Society; Mr Zhou Mingji, PRC ambassador to Burma; and responsible officials of the Foreign Ministry. [Text] [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 5 Nov 86 BK] /9738

NEW ZEALAND MINISTER ARRIVES--Mr Robert James Tizard, minister of energy and science and technology of New Zealand, and a delegation arrived in Rangoon by air this evening. The minister and his delegation were welcomed at Rangoon airport by U Than Nyunt, deputy minister of energy, and responsible officials. [Text] [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 16 Nov 86 BK] /9738

COMBAT NEWS FROM MONG YAWNG--On 15 October, a small unit of the People's Army ambushed the military government's mercenary 3d Chin Rifles Regiment east of Mong Yawng. One enemy soldier was killed in the ambush, and 1 G-3 and 130 rounds of ammunition were captured from the enemy. On 17 October, a People's Army unit clashed with a column from the mercenary 1st Infantry Regiment east of (Wan Ta-pong), Mong Yawng region. Nine enemy soldiers were wounded in the fight. On 18 October, a People's Army unit fought the mercenary 1st Infantry Regiment at the site east of Mong Yawng. Three enemy soldiers were killed and seven others were wounded in the clash. On 18 and 19 October, a clash between the military government's mercenary units and People's Army units resulted in three enemy soldiers being wounded. Also on 20 October, an attack by a People's Army unit on the mercenary 1st Infantry Regiment east of Mong Yawng resulted in five enemy soldiers, including the mercenary regimental commander, one mercenary lieutenant, and a mercenary corporal, being wounded. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 1200 GMT 19 Nov 86 BK] /9738

CSO: 4211/12

ROK JOINT VENTURE INVESTMENTS DESCRIBED

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 3 Nov 86 pp A2, A3

[Text] Seoul, 3 Nov (ANTARA)--Joint ventures in Indonesia involving South Korean investments had 16 projects worth in all US$215.3 million by the end of the third quarter of this year, chairman of the Capital Investment Coordinating Board (BKPM) Ginanjar Kartasasmita said here.

Ginanjar was speaking at a meeting of the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KADIN) and the South Korean Chamber of Commerce and Industry which was opened here Monday.

He was in Seoul at the head of an Indonesian trade and investment mission which is currently visiting South Korea.

He said the South Korean investments in Indonesia include US$92.1 million in the forestry sector, US$2.3 million in the food-processing sector, US$2.5 million in the textile industry, US$61.2 million in wood processing, US$48.7 million in the chemical industry, US$7.3 million in the basic metal industry and US$1 million in hte construction industry.

With so much capital, South Korea ranks 11th in the list of foreign investors in Indonesia, Ginanjar said.

According to Ginanjar, there are still many sectors which are advantageous for more South Korean investment in Indonesia.

"I believe Indonesia is a good place for South Korean investments because of the existence of good relations between the two countries," he said.

The Indonesian economy is an open, market-oriented economy. In addition, the Indonesian government has adopted a liberal foreign exchange policy giving full freedom to international foreign exchange transactions in Indonesia, he said.

Foreign investors engaged in business in Indonesia will not find any difficulty in transferring their profits or to withdraw their invested capital, he added.

/9274
CSO: 4200/142

JAPANESE INVESTMENT EXPECTED TO INCREASE

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 10 Nov 86 p A9

[Text] Tokyo, November 10 (ANTARA)--Japanese investment interest in Indonesia is expected to revive in the near future, after it is obvious to the Japanese side that the Indonesian government is serious about improving Indonesia's investment climate as well as about the seriousness of the Indonesian entrepreneurs to cooperate for mutual benefit.

The chairman of the Japan-Indonesian economic committee of the Keidanren, Mitsuo Ueda, has said that the series of economic measures taken by the Indonesian government, such as the May 6 Economic Package and the regulations following the devaluation of the rupiah in mid-September, showed the sincerity of the government to respond positively to the Japanese investors' complaints about the causes of their diminishing interest to invest their capital in Indonesia.

The 7th meeting of the Joint Japanese-Indonesian Economic Committee last Thursday and Friday had according to Ueda achieved points of understanding for the stepping up of economic cooperation and trade between Japanese and Indonesian entrepreneurs.

During the two-day meeting 100 Japanese entrepreneurs, led by Mitsuo Ueda, and their 60 Indonesian counterparts, led by the chairman of the Indonesian chamber of commerce and industry, Sukamdani Gitosardjono and the chairman of the Indonesian-Japanese Economic Committee, A. Baramuli, discussed the problems of increase of investment, transfer of technology, trade, industry, tourism, agriculture, forestry and fishery.

Important are the continuous and open discussions between both parties to find points of understanding, Ueda said.

Ueda also pointed out various problems which were the main obstacles for Japanese investment in Indonesia, among other things the fast changing regulations, procedure and bureaucracy.

The chairman of the Indonesian delegation, A. Baramuli, said that most important was the desire of both parties to continue to find ways to step up cooperation, desite the current discouraging world economic situation.

At the two-day meeting agreement has been reached to increase investment in the down-stream industrial and processing industrial sectors, as well as in the hard crop agricultural sector (such as coconut, coffee, and oil-palm), shrimp breeding and increase in the trade of plywood and sawm timber, Baramuli said.

/8309
CSO: 4200/156

MINISTER DISCUSSES RICE AID TO PHILIPPINES

Jakarta BUSINESS NEWS in English 29 Oct 86 p 9

[Text]

Minister of Cooperatives/Head of Logistics Board (Bulog) Bustanil Arifin has stated that Indonesia has no longer imported sugar for three years. The sugar production in Indonesia is estimated at about 1.9 million tons this year, while the per capita consumption of sugar in the country averages around 11 kg/year, according to the minister.

Bustanil Arifin made the remark before the press after he met with President Soeharto at Bina Graha here last weekend. He also explained on the occasion that Indonesia has allocated assistance of about 100,000 tons of rice to the Philippines in 1984 and 100,000 tons more to that neighbouring country last year. But only 50% of the food assistance for 1985 has been sent.

Indonesia has proposed that the Philippines should return the assistance in the form of sugar instead of rice because Indonesia at present has excessive stock of rice, the minister said, adding that the national stock of rice had reached over 2.6 million tons.

But the Philippines, which is at present also facing rice oversupply, prefers to return the assistance in rice, the minister said. Indonesia cannot force the Philippines to send sugar to Indonesia in return to the rice assistance, he added.

Bustanil Arifin expressed the hope that the Philippines would send sugar or

copra or other products to Indonesia if that neighbouring country was unable to return the assistance in rice.

The rice assistance to the Philippines ears an interest rate of 6% a year. Thus the interest of Indonesia's food assistance to the Philippines given in 1984 has become 12%, he explained.

He pointed out that the price of sugar on the international market had improved: therefore, the Philippines was interested in exporting its sugar.

/9274
CSO: 4200/142

INDONESIA

SUHARTO INAUGURATES METHANOL PROCESSING PLANT

Jakarta BUSINESS NEWS in English 24 Oct 86 p 3

[Text]

With the operation of a methanol processing plant in Bunyu, more basic materials in the chemical industry have been locally produced and the dependence of the chemical industry in the country on imports of methanol has leassened, President Soeharto has stated.

Foreign exchange reserves which have been used to import methanol can be saved and used for other purposes to support national development, according to the President.

The Head of Government made the remark when he inaugurated the methanol processing plant on Bunyu island, East Kalimantan, Thursday. The production of methanol produced by the plant can be provided for export.

The plant processes not only natural gas produced by gas wells found on the island, but also natural gas which constitutes a by-product of oil resources found in other areas.

The processing of natural gas, which has so far been left unused, into methanol is a step forward in the utilization of natural wealth available in the country for the sake of the improvement of people's welfare, the President revealed.

He pointed out that the consutruction of the methanol processing plant had applied high technology. He expressed happiness realizing that Indonesian sons had been involved in the handling of the project, from the preparation of the project to the physical construction and the operation of the plant.

The newly completed methanol plant operates with a production capacity of about 330,000 tons/year. The project, which started in 1983, was completed in August 1986 at a cost of about US$ 341.44 million.

The domestic demand for methanol is estimated at about 20,000 tons/year. Thus the production capacity of the plant is far above the domestic demand.

As part of the effort to smoothen the operation of the new plant, gas storage stations have been built in Tapa and the Bunyu airport. A 24 km long pipeline with a diamter of 10 inches has been installed to channel gas from Tapa to Bunyu. The pipeline can channel 40 million cu. feet of gas a day.

/9274
CSO: 4200/142

GOVERNOR BRIEFS FOREIGN NEWSMEN ON IRIAN'S PROGRESS

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 9 Nov 86 pp A1, A2

[Text] Jayapura, November 8 (ANTARA)--The governor of Irian Jaya, Izaac Hindom, accompanied by Irian Jaya provincial secretary Drs. Andreas Soenarto explained on the impact of development in this regency to some 7 correspondents of foreign press media from Jakarta here Thursday. Izaac Hindom at the meeting disclosed that the efforts of the Indonesian government to boost the economic growth and raise the standard of living of people in this most eastern province of Indonesia have run smoothly and given positive impacts to the welfare of Irian Jaya people.

The governor said that during the Dutch colonial period Irian Jaya youths received extremely poor and improper education in contrast to the way the Indonesian government was bringing up young people of Irian Jaya.

Since the transfer of Irian Jaya as a province of Indonesia's large number of Irian Jaya students have got university degrees, this was proof, he said, of the success in developing and raising the people's standard of living.

On queries Hindom stated positive data in the regency on impacts of the program of transmigration in Indonesia.

Irian Jaya's wild and isolated nature has been explored while exchange of skill between immigrants and native farmers improved the welfare and prosperity of individuals in which Hindom emphasized that there was no question at all of pushing aside local people by newcomers except a free move of people from a too densely populated area into a dispersed habitated part of the country.

The governor admitted his concern over the sharp focus of foreigners on the program of transmigration in Indonesia some of whom had even mentioned adverse effects of the program.

He finally expressed the hope that foreign correspondents would write objectively on the situation and development in Irian Jaya particularly on transmigration settlements and border line issues to oppose those who have negative views of the program.

The press mission includes correspondents from France, Jaoques Guillon (AFP), Japan, Hiroshi Tamura (Asahi Sinbun), Britain, Jeremy Cliff (Reuter), while the remaining correspondents were Pieter Hiett from BBC, Yang Razali Kasim from the Singapore Straits Times, and Kenneth Ahiting from the United States.

/8309
CSO: 4200/156

BRIEFS

TAIWANESE INVESTMENT--Taipei, Nov 1 (ANTARA)--The Economic Cooperation Committee of the Indonesia and Taiwan chambers of commerces and industries ended its second meeting here Thursday night by issuing a joint communique stating Taiwan's readiness to increase investment in Indonesia and to provide assistance in the field of science and technology. The communique said Taiwan has been ready to extend full assistance to development of linking small and medium scale industries in Indonesia especially as regard to science and technology. In a bid to boost non oil-gas export, Taiwan was also ready to increase the purchases of new as well as traditional commodities from Indonesia. In the field of investment, Taiwan was prepared to increase investment among others in chemical industries, food processing and agro-industry. The communique however noted that in regard to economic relations between the two countries, there was some obstruction including difficulties in acquiring visas. In this respect the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KADIN) would see to it that Taiwan tourists would gain facilities in accordance with the current regulations, similar to those from other countries. The one day meeting had also decided to hold the next meeting of the Economic Cooperation Committee in Indonesia in the first half of next year. Deputy General Chairman of KADIN Indonesia Tony Agus Ardie said, to materialise joint ventures Taiwan asked KADIN Indonesia to speed up preparing projects to be developed, so that when a Taiwan delegation arrived in Indonesia they could directly hold negotiations. [Text] [Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 1 Nov 86 pp A4, A5] /8309

RICE FLOOR PRICE INCREASE--Jakarta, Nov 5 (ANTARA)--The government has decided to increase the basic floor price of unhulled rice from Rp175 to Rp190 per kg starting February 1, 1987. Junior Minister for the Promotion of Food Crops. Ir. Wardoyo announced this following the limited cabinet session on economy, finance and industry led by President Soeharto at the Bina Graha presidential office here Wednesday. Minister Wardoyo told the press the hike in the price of dry unhulled rice was set to avoid further losses to farmers due to the switching to a new variety which is more "wereng-proof" but having a lower productivity rate from the old variety. Wereng (Nilaparvata lugens) is a pitch-black rice eater insect. The old superior variety such as "Cisadane," "Krueng Aceh" and PB-42, widely used due to the high productivity rate and good taste, today are no longer resistent to wereng. This means they should be replaced by new variety although it may have a lower productivity rate, explained the junior minister. In attempts to maintain the farmers' working spirit and income, the limited cabinet session decided to set a floor price of dry unhulled rice. President Soeharto has also instructed five cabinet ministers

to carry out cooperation and coordinated programs to fight the rice eating insects in a bid to maintain the country's self-sufficiency in food, especially rice. The presidential instruction, Inpres No 3/1986, is addressed to the ministers of agriculture, home affairs, information, state minister for national development and planning, and junior minister for the promotion of food crops. [Text] [Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 5 Nov 86 p A11] /8309

MADURA OIL FIELD DEVELOPMENT--Seoul, Nov 6 (ANTARA)--Minister of Mines and Energy Prof. Dr. Subroto has stressed here that the Madura oil field, East Java, is still worth developing, despite South Korea's assertion that the field is not economically viable. Subroto made the remark Wednesday in response to the Korean government's decision to discontinue undersea oil development projects off West Madura and to focus instead on natural gas production, the South Korean news agency, YONHAP, reported. Speaking to reporters at the conclusion of the eighth meeting of the Korean-Indonesian joint committee for resources cooperation, Subroto assured that the Madura seabed was "very promising." The recent decline of oil output at the No 1 Madura field to 2, 2,000 barrels per day and the decline of oil prices on the international market have been disappointing both Korea and Indonesia, he explained. "The Madura has two or three other oil fields estimated to contain a great amount of crude oil, as well as gas fields with a production capacity lasting for 20 years," Subroto said. He expressed the hope that Korea would actively participate in Indonesia's resource development projects. Korea's Kodeco Energy Co. and Indonesia's state-run oil company Pertamina invested a total of US$ 162 million in the Madura oil development projects under a joint-venture agreement signed in 1981. Of the total investment, Kodeco put up 126 million dollars, comprising US$ 88.9 million for seismic surveys and exploration and US$ 37.1 million for actual oil development. Since the oil field began production in September last year, it has yielded 1.8 million barrels of crude oil, of which nearly 1.7 million barrels have been sold. [Text] [Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 6 Nov 86 p A3] /8309

PAPER MILL IN ACEH--Banda Aceh, Nov 7 (ANTARA)--Ministry of Industry Hartarto accompanied by Manpower Minister Soedomo and Cooperative Minister Bustanil Arifin are scheduled to lay the cornerstone for the construction of a modern paper mill in Lhoksemawe the middle of this month, the biggest kraft paper mill in Indonesia. Head of Regional Industrial Office Eng. Ahmad Gazali said here Thursday that the construction of the paper mill that would produce kraft would be the biggest one in Indonesia. The mill designed to yield 10,000 tonnes of paper per year would be capable of supplying ten cement plants in Indonesia as well as other wrappers. Gazali said no less than 2,000 cubic meters of resin were needed each day for producing 500 tonnes of kraft paper per day. The plant would absorb 2,500 workers. The big scale industry was the fourth built in Lhoksemawe industrial zone after Arun Natural Gas Refinery, Iskandar Muda Fertilizer Plant and ASEAN fertilizer plant. Gazali said raw material for the plant was found at the forests in Central Aceh and Southeast Aceh where 120,000 hectares of land grown with pine tree from which resin could be extracted. With the construction of the paper mill it was estimated could save foreign exchange earnings to the tune of 78 million US dollars per year, which was used for importing paper to date. The three ministers were also scheduled to inaugurate 18 industrial projects and 15 public handicraft cooperatives. [Text] [Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 7 Nov 86 p A4] /8309

ROK INTERESTED IN LEAD, ZINC MINING--Jakarta, Nov 7 (ANTARA)--South Korea is interested in developing the lead and zinc deposits found in abundance in the Gunung Limbong area, South Sulawesi, Minister of Mines and Energy Subroto said here Thursday. Explaining the results of the meeting of the Indonesia-Korea Energy and Minerals Commission held in Seoul earlier this week, Subroto further disclosed to the press that South Korea has also expressed interest in producing aluminium hydroxide from Indonesian bauxite. In the session Korea also expressed interest in importing ferronickel from Indonesia to meet the need of its steel factories. Indonesia has been producing ferronickel in Pomalaa, Southeast Sulawesi since 1978, with most of it exported to Japan. The results of the Seoul meeting were reported by Minister Subroto to President Soeharto at Bina Graha here Thursday. In the field of energy, Korea will continue developing coal in East Kallmantan where the reserves amount to about 500 million tons. The ROK needs coal to fuel its electric power generating plants. In late last month South Korea received the first supply of 129,000 cubic metres of liquefied natural gas (LNG) from Indonesia under a 20-year sale-purchase contract. It was agreed to ship 12.1 million tons of LNG to Korea per annum. The price of the LNG for Korea, Subroto added, is still being negotiated, as is the case with Japan, Indonesia's biggest LNG buyer since 1977. Under the contract, the price of LNG is to be linked with the market price of crude oil. [Text] [Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 7 Nov 86 p A 1] /8309

MINISTER ON BORDER CROSSERS--Jakarta, Nov 10 (ANTARA)--Minister of Defence and Security Poniman has said that it is difficult to prevent border crossers in Irian Jaya, but the government must be able to overcome the problem gradually. Speaking to the press after he reported to President Soeharto at Bina Graha on his recent visit to the eastern most Indonesian province here Saturday, he said that the border crossers opened their farmland in the border area. "They till the land there and returned back to the Indonesian territory after harvesting their crops. They do not understand that there is a borderline established by both Indonesia and Papua New Guinea," he explained. The most important thing is to ask the traditional border crossers to open their farmland in the Indonesian territory, he added. On transmigration in Irian Jaya, the minister said there were no more problems, since the local people had understood and were willing to receive the newcomers to help them develop their villages. There have been many transmigrants from several parts of densely populated areas, particularly from Java coming in and live in their new homes nearby Jayapura and its surrounding area, the minister said. [Text] [Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 10 Nov 86 p A4] /8309

AMBASSADORS PRESENT CREDENTIALS--Jakarta, November 6 (ANTARA)--President Soeharto Thursday morning received the credentials of two new ambassadors to Indonesia, Siegfried Kuhnel of the German Democratic Republic and Komtorn Udomritthiruj of the Kingdom of Thailand. [Text] [Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 6 Nov 86 p A 1] /8309

CSO: 4200/156

LAOS

TRADE ATMOSPHERICS, LOCAL RELATIONS ALONG THAI BORDER

Ubon-Champassak Trade Possibilities

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 28 Oct 86 p 12

[Unattributed report: "Preparations Being Made To Open Ubon Border To Trade With Laos"]

[Text] Mr Phichit Sisaeng, the district officer in Phibun Mangsahan District, Ubon Ratchathani Province, talked with MATICHON about the good Thai-Lao border trade relations in Phibun Mangsahan District. He said that the trade atmosphere is looking much brighter. This is because both sides are giving more attention to carrying on trade through Chong Mek Subdistrict in Phibun Mangsahan District. This comes in the wake of his reaching an understanding with the Champassak provincial administrative committee. They discussed the fact that this route was used as a trade route in the past and that trade along this route should be revived. A letter was sent to the Champassak provincial administrative committee informing it that the people of Phibun Mangsahan District and businessmen at the provincial seat want to engage in trade as in the past. The important thing is to have each side inform the other of the things that it wants to trade.

Mr Phichit said that on 14 October, the district received a reply from Mr Mani Ruongwangsa on behalf of the Champassak provincial administrative committee. In short, the letter said that the committee would be happy to see trade revived between Thailand and Laos at Chong Mek. The committee is now waiting to discuss this with government-level committees.

"Based on this response, I think that there is a very good possibility that another trade point will be opened at Chong Mek. This will help improve trade relations between the two countries," said Mr Phichit.

Sayaboury-Nan Trade Discussed

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 24 Oct 86 p 12

[Unattributed report: "Merchants in Nan Would Like To Trade With Laos"]

[Text] The president of the Nan Chamber of Commerce would like to open a trading point with Laos at Ban Nam Liang in Thung Chang district. It is felt that this would stimulate the economy.

Mr Somchai Lohachot, the president of the Chamber of Commerce in Nan Province, told MATICHON that as the president of the Chamber of Commerce, he feels that a Thai-Lao border trading point should be opened at Ban Nam Liang in Pon Subdistrict, Thung Chang District, Nan Province, which is opposite Sayaboury Province in Laos. Laos wants to sell timber to Thailand. It wants to buy consumer goods from Thailand. If border trade is opened, this will stimulate a currency flow and the economy will improve.

"As for how likely this is, several sectors will have to discuss the suitability of this. After the matter has been discussed carefully, it will be submitted to Mr Chaloem Phromloet, the governor of Nan Province, who is in charge of this. If the government approves, we will begin trading activities immediately," said Mr Somchai.

Mr Chaloem Phromloet, the governor of Nan Province, told MATICHON that if the Nan Chamber of Commerce submits the matter to him, he will submit it to his superiors for approval. People have been contacted and sounded out about this. But the problem now is that the Lao government has not yet given officials in Sayaboury Province permission to conduct border trade negotiations in Nan Province. If negotiations are held, there shouldn't be any problem in opening up trade.

Sanakham, Vientiane Chairman Lauds Ties

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 18 Oct 86 pp 1, 16

[Unattributed report: "Thailand and Laos Restore Good Relations, Talks Held on Boats in the Mekong River; People on Both Sides Are Excited"]

[Text] At 1400 hours on 17 October, an historical meeting was held between Thai and Lao officials on the Mekong River between Chiang Khan District, Loei Province, and Sanakham District, Vientiane Province, Laos. The two sides took boats and met each other in the middle of the river. Together, they sailed north from Sanakham District.

The head of the Lao team was Mr Somchin Chanthawong, the deputy chairman of Sanakham District. The Thai group was headed by Mr Songphong Thimasat, the district officier in Chiang Khan District. They handed documents to each other and gave each other presents. This meeting was witnessed by large crowds on both sides of the river.

On this occasion, on behalf of Laos, Mr Somchin stated that "this meeting between Thai and Lao officials shows our close solidarity. I am happy that officials from the two districts have been able to meet in the middle of the Mekong River, which is a river of peace and friendship for the peoples on both sides of the river. Our two people have worked together for a long time. There is nothing that can sever the friendship between our two peoples. This is an historical meeting. The two sides are building a friendly relationship, which is something that is desired by the people of Laos, particularly the people of Sanakham District. In order to reach the goal, I call on both sides to do everything possible to make this a zone of peace."

After that, the district officer of Chiang Khan District stated that "this meeting will help restore the good relations of the past. The peoples of Thailand and Laos cannot be separated, because we have always had relations with each other. There is only the Mekong River. I think that Thailand and Laos can use the Mekong River as a river of peace and use the river to draw us closer together. We will always be brothers."

Sanakham Boat Racers to Thailand

Bangkok DAO SIAM in Thai 16 Oct 86 p 16

[Unattributed report: "Laos Sends Boats To Challenge Thai Boats"]

[Text] A DAO SIAM reporter in Loei Province reported that Mr Songphon Thimasat, the district officer in Chiang Khan District, Loei Province, told reporters that the district's post-Lent festival will be held during the period 14-18 October. The district contacted Sanakham District, Vientiane Province, Laos, and asked them to send boats to compete in the boat races. Initially, the Lao side declined. But after that, Col Kaeo Thammadi, the chairman of Sanakham District, replied that he would be happy to send boats to participate in the races. Sanakham District will send two male teams and one female team. The races will get underway at 1400 hours on 17 October. This will help restore friendly relations between Thailand and Laos, said Mr Songphon in conclusion.

11943
CSO: 4207/44

EX-COMMUNIST ALLEGES AUSTRALIAN FUNDING

Cebu City SUN STAR DAILY in English 11 Oct 86 pp 1, 2

[Article by Elias L. Espinoza]

[Text]

The Communist organization in Australia has allegedly channeled millions of dollars to the Philippines to aid the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP).

This was disclosed yesterday to dyLA by Pastor Alcover Jr., a former Communist leader based in Leyte and Samar provinces who is now in Australia under the auspices of the Australian Anti-Communist Movement headed by Dr. John Whitehall.

In a special report to dyLA through overseas telephone call, Alcover said he has documents to show proof that some Communist organizations in Australia had sent logistical aid to the CPP. He, however, did not mention any specific figure or specific group.

According to Alcover, the channeling of aid to the Philippines from Australia was probably due to the drying up of funds on Communist groups based in Europe.

COLD TREATMENT

Alcover, who heads the National Movement for Justice and Democracy (NMJD) here, said Jose Maria Sison, founder of the CPP and now chairman of the newly-organized Partido ng Bayan (PB), has been openly denouncing the Aquino government in Australian audiences.

Sison, who is in Australia, has described the present government as "U.S.-Aquino dictatorial government," Alcover said. He said according to Sison, Aquino is a reactionary President."

Earlier reports said Sison is in Australia to raise funds to buy guns and ammunition to fight the Aquino government.

But, Alcover said Sison has been given cold treatment by the Australians. Alcover said Sison has denied before the Australian audience that he is a Communist.

/8309
CSO: 4200/158

PHILIPPINES

STRENGTHENING TIES WITH LATIN AMERICA, SPAIN SEEN

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 15 Oct 86 pp 5, 8

[Article by Ariel Bocobo]

[Excerpts] Relations between the Philippines and the so-called Latin American bloc of nations are expected to be further enhanced and strengthened under the new Philippine government of Lady President Corazon C. Aquino.

A flurry of developments in Manila and several LatAm [as printed] capitals was triggered by the recent visit to the Philippines of President Raul Ricardo Alfonsin of Argentina, the first visit on the new Aquino government by any chief of state.

These developments are expected to go into high gear next month when President Aquino addresses the United Nations where LatAm ambassadors are eagerly awaiting talks with her.

President Alfonsin's government has reportedly already briefed other LatAm nations about his warm welcome in the Philippines and about Philippine interest in closer relations with the LatAm bloc.

Political, economic, historical and emotional factors are inexhorably pushing the Philippines, sometimes referred to as the only Latin country in Asia, into the LatAm bloc.

The overriding factor is the Philippine's $27 billion foreign debt and she is eyeing very closely how the Latin American countries, with much bigger debts, are successfully solving their problems through bold and unique steps undreamed of by Philippine economic planners.

President Alfonsin briefed Philippine leaders under President Aquino on the LatAm solution especially citing the cases of his own country, Brazil and Mexico.

These countries have bluntly told the International Monetary Fund that they must first be allowed to rehabilitate their battered economies and to limit their debt servicing obligations so that they could attend to debt payments.

In the case of Argentina, Alfonsin stated, they have told the IMF to first support their growth policies to improve the economy and subsequently to improve their payment position.

Alfonsin and his economic advisers also briefed Philippine officials on how to resist IMF pressure and dictation on local economic policies.

Strutting as imitation Americans at home and abroad, Filipinos quickly picked up an image, particularly among her Asian neighbors, as mere American clones.

But under the new Aquino administration there are hopes that such an image would be shed off.

And one of the first steps is reidentification with the LatAm bloc. And such nations are ready with their abrazos for their sentimental kins from Asia.

Latin American nations have never wavered in their support and affection for the Philippines. This was never more true than in international conferences where the Philippines was always shielded by the LatAm countries.

The greatest Philippine diplomat, Gen. Carlos P. Romulo, has time and again proclaimed that he would never have become United Nations President without the support of the LatAm bloc.

At the UNESCO, at the International Labor Organization, at the International Atomic Energy Agency, at the UNCTAD, whenever Filipinos ran for top positions the LatAms provided the clincher margins.

With their fluent Spanish, Filipino diplomats are treated as one of their own by the Latin American diplomats. Relations have always been warm and affectionate.

And such warm treatment has always been beneficial to Philippine interests. A language and cultural bloc of some 300 people representing Spain and Portugal and their more than 20 former colonies is a potent force to reckon with. Spain is the spiritual and sentimental leader of this bloc with Argentina, Brazil and Mexico providing the floor leadership in international meets.

Those who walk the Philippine corridors of power today are Spanish-speaking and have ties with the old country, Mother Spain. Somehow they have supplanted the so-called Ivy League technocrats who used to call the shots under the deposed Marcos regime.

President Aquino listens to them. Their latest coup was in the appointments of important Philippine ambassadorial posts in foreign service.

In the formulation of economic policies, leaders of this Fil-Ib [word indistinct] group are consulted. Most of them are captains of industry and control the private business sector.

They are motivated. Their forebears have played important roles in the history of the Philippines and the new Centurions feel they have a rightful stake in the future of the country. Their nationalism is unquestioned. They were the linchpin of the revolution that toppled Marcos.

And these are the people now who are the prime movers in the new tug towards the Latin American sphere of influence in local and international policies.

/8309
CSO: 4200/158

PHILIPPINES

ADDITIONAL INCENTIVES TO FOREIGN INVESTORS REPORTED

BK271053 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 1042 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] Manila, Oct 27 (DANA-BERNAMA)--The Philippines is bent on extending additional incentives at least for the next two years in its desperate bid to push new foreign investments into the country.

In a memorandum to President Corazon Aquino, Trade and Industry Minister Jose Concepcion Jr. and Economic Planning Minister Solita Monsod proposed the granting of "transitory incentives" on top of the existing ones to new investors coming in during the two-year period, officials said.

They stressed the need for new investors, who have expressed interest to come in but have remained reluctant, to get additional incentives in order to translate such interest into concrete actions. Inquiries reaching the Board of Investments (BOI) during the last nine months rose by 200 percent.

The granting of additional incentives, however, will not apply to those investment areas which are already overcrowded.

The change of tack appeared to have been also influenced by the noticeable drop in investors' interest, either to expand their existing businesses or make new investments, in the first eight months of the year.

During the period, the BOI reported that investments dipped to 1.608 billion peso from 2.682 billion peso in January to September last year. Of the amount, 807.034 million peso was infused by local investors while 801.093 million peso was from foreign nationals.

Earlier, the government had indicated that no new incentives would be extended merely to simplify investment procedures.

In the revised economic development plan, it was also pointed out that various incentives already in place would be phased out by 1991. The idea is to concentrate more on investments promotion with less reliance on incentives.

Based on the memorandum, Concepcion and Monsod proposed the granting of tax credits for energy, double deduction on labour component and other incentives which the government used to apply on a selective basis.

It is similarly looking into the feasibility of allowing tax and duty-free importation of capital equipment by BOI-registered firms as well as the settlement of their labour cases via compulsory arbitration, as proposed by the private sector.

The transitory incentives, it was gathered, will be contained in the "omnibus Investments Code of 1986" being finalised by the BOI which will be subject to public hearing.

/9716
CSO: 4200/140

PHILIPPINES

PARTIDO NG BAYAN STATEMENT ON AQUINO'S 'HARDLINE POLICY'

HK260126 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 1000 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] The Partido ng Bayan [People's Party] urged President Aquino to study carefully the implications of setting a deadline of the negotiations between the government and the communist panel, according to a press release that was read by Jackie Supal of the Partido ng Bayan. He said the following:

[Begin Supal recording in English] Reacting to President Aquino's adoption of a hardline policy regarding the 17-year-old insurgency problem, we urge the president to carefully study the implications of such a stance, and not to fall prey to the militarist tendencies of some elements in government. The insurgency problem that grew by leaps and bounds requires more than just a few months to finally arrive at a comprehensive political settlement, Alan Jazmines, PB secretary general, said.

Partido ng Bayan sees Aquino's decision to adopt a hardline policy as an apparent approval of Defense Minister Enrile's demands. By giving in to his wishes, Jazmines reminded her of the alarming implications. Aquino's succumbing to the wishes of a man who, for two decades, orchestrated the rule of a dictator, and has only [words indistinct] the February revolution.

Jackie Supal, press relations officer for Partido ng Bayan. [end recording]

/9738
CSO: 4211/11

PHILIPPINES

SLIPPAGE OF LAUREL NOTED; CONSTITUENCY ANALYZED

HK271324 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 27 Oct 86 p 9

["Analysis" column by Amando Doronila: "Laurel in Limbo"]

[Text] Vice-President Salvador Laurel is one of the casualties of the realignment of political forces originally forming the coalition born at EDSA [Epifanio de Los Santos Avenue]. Following his installation with President Aquino at Club Filipino on 25 February, Mr Laurel has increasingly receded from the center of power and has been reduced as an irrelevant appendage of the EDSA coalition.

The irrelevance of Mr Laurel was sharply outlined at the reconciliation meeting between President Aquino and the Defense Minister, Mr Enrile, the main outcome of which was the redistribution of power within the coalition.

Having been caught by the rapid sweep of events which are responsible for the shift of the balance of power now in favor of the Chief of Staff, General Fidel Ramos, Mr Laurel's role has been reduced to seconding Mr Enrile's demand for a cabinet revamp and replacement of officers in charge.

This is a sea change in the original position of Mr Laurel eight months ago when his Unido [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] was a pivotal partner in the opposition movement to dislodge former President Marcos. The Unido even faces the danger of being absorbed or regurgitated into the bowels of the larger tendency of political conservatism in which Unido is only one strand.

Sooner or later, Unido, if it is to capture the leadership of the conservative tendency, must decide whether it will dissolve or integrate into the Nacionalista Party, the "grand old party" of Philippine conservatism.

In the meantime, Mr Laurel, the logical heir to the tradition of the Nacionalista Party, is equivocating on his political moves and [text unclear]-like behavior ensures that he will again be by-passed by the political currents. The influence of the Laurel family on party politics is legend. But watching Mr Laurel play second fiddle to Mr Enrile in the reconciliation meeting evokes nostalgia about the dominant role of the Laurels in the Commonwealth years and in pre-martial law politics.

Mr Enrile has seized the initiative in his apparent bid to lead Rightist political tendency, and Mr Laurel seems destined to play bridesmaid again, just as he has played the same role in the broader anti-Marcos coalition.

The issues that Mr Laurel has chosen to raise are open to suspicion as narrowly self-serving. For example, a cabinet revamp can only open the way for him to resume the Unido lobby for cabinet posts. In the distribution of cabinet portfolios at Club Filipino, Unido has been badly left off. This has been a main cause of bleating by Unido leaders against the Aquino Government. Mr Laurel's support of the Enrile demand on the OICs can similarly open opportunities for Unido to place its people in local positions which are the foundations of traditional party machines.

Because Unido does not see itself as a vehicle for articulating the interests of the economically deprived sections of the population--i.e., the peasantry and the workers--it can only fall back on the traditional constituency of the old parties, a constituency mobilized through the pork barrel or patronage system.

Whether they like to admit it or not, the conservative tendency has begun to move to make its presence felt because the Left has seized the initiative in reforming the party system according to ideological tendencies. The formation of the Left-wing Partido ng Bayan [People's Party] has efted the agenda of party formation and the accelerated efforts by the Right, as well as the Center-Left represented by the Lakas ng Bayan [People's Power] based on the PDP-Laban [Philippine Democratic Party--Strength of the Nation] appears merely as a response to the initiative of the Left.

One of the early errors of Mr Laurel is that he accepted the foreign ministry portfolio. By its very nature, this portfolio, while glamorous, is not the best base for building a democratic cuqqy.

But the foreign ministry is the graveyard for larger political ambitions, and Mr Laurel is just locked into it. The problem of Mr Laurel is how to get out of this politically unproductive position, and the best way out is to agitate for a cabinet revamp in which he could ask for a ministry that is more in touch with the domestic scene.

It does not help his ambition to ally himself with Mr Enrile because at the rate he is becoming irrelevant, he will be an appendage. Although both are ideologically compatible, the conservative movement has found an articulate spokesman in Mr Enrile. And while Mr Laurel spends much of his time representing the Republic in international conferences and addressing gathering of diplomats, Mr Enrile is making political hay.

If Mr Laurel does not decide soon enough about his own political future, he will, I am afraid, become a historical anecdote--just like Arturo Tolentino after the failed putsch at the Manila Hotel. Mr Laurel deserves a better fate than that.

/9716
CSO: 4200/140

PHILIPPINES

REPORT REVEALS MARCOS LOYALIST ARMY IN ILOCOS

HK161319 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 16 Oct 86 p 6

[By Dana Batnag]

[Text] A confidential report written by a ranking Marcos loyalist leader has revealed the existence of a "red, white and blue" army which is planning to establish an "Ilocano Government" in a "historic town" in the Ilocos region.

The leader, who requested anonymity, himself leaked the report which, he said he had written to the media for reasons he would not reveal.

The report said the loyalist army, totalling more than 7,000, finished military training and seminars last Sept. 11, the birthday of deposed President Marcos.

The army, it added, is composed of former members of the defunct Presidential Security Command, National Intelligence and Security Agency, Philippine Army and "private armies" of political warlords identified with Marcos.

However, the report claimed the deposed president himself "does not know that the group intends to put up a provisional government."

The report said there is no timetable for the establishment of the provisional government, adding that it would be accomplished "before the present Aquino revolutionary government is legalized."

A major target of the loyalist army is a "historic town in the deep North," the report said. It added that once the town is captured, the OIC [officer-in-charge] and other officials would be held hostage and the "provisional government" would then be proclaimed.

/9716
CSO: 4200/140

GOVERNMENT SEEKS OBSERVER STATUS AT ISLAMIC MEETING

HK161137 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 16 Oct 86 p 19

[Text] The Philippine is seeking an observer status in the January 1987 meeting of the Organization of Islamic Conference (OID) [Organization name as received] in Kuwait to present its official stand on the Muslim secession problem in southern Philippines.

Deputy Foreign Minister Mamintal Tamano said the Aquino government will air its views and explain its strategy to solve the secession issue involving the Filipino Muslims.

Nur Misuari, chairman of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) fighting for an independent Muslim state in southern Philippines, was given the observer status in past OIC meetings, Tamano said.

This has given Misuari and the MNLF the opportunity to seek support from the Islamic body which heard only the MNLF views on the problems.

Tamano also disclosed that because if Misuari's alignment with the OIC, he enjoys financial assistance which other leaders like Hashim Salamat and Dimes Pundato of the other two NMLF factions do not have.

Meanwhile, another foreign ministry official criticized the government's "lack of a comprehensive program for Muslim rebels," which he said may undermine the ongoing peace talks negotiations between the MNLF and the Aquino government.

It is a disadvantage for the government to deal with only a rebel group at one time since this will divide further the various factions carrying the secessionist movements in the South, the official said.

He cited the contradicting positions of Armed Forces chief-of-staff Gen. Fidel Ramos to meet all factions in the same negotiating table and Agapito Aquino's style of meeting the rebel groups separately.

Aquino is partial to Misuari because of his association with the OIC, he said.

This association gave Misuari the internationally-recognized status, forgetting on the other hand the pro-autonomy views of Salamat and Pundato.

/9716
CSO: 4200/140

PHILIPPINES

MINISTRY PLAN TO AID REBEL RETURNEES, UNEMPLOYED

HK271339 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 27 Oct 86 p 16

[By Reporter Michael D. Marasigan]

[Text] Originally intended to help rebel returnees, a farm plan was formulated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food to serve as a nucleus for countryside development.

While it is called "A Program for Rebel Returnees," the project will accommodate not only rebels returning to the fold of law, but also those unemployed in rural areas.

The project was conceived by Agriculture and Food Minister Ramon V. Mitra almost after he began serving as one of the government's negotiators in the ceasefire talks with communist rebels.

Last July, Mitra created a task force on assistance to rebel returnees to draw up livelihood projects which will be implemented in cooperation with other ministries, including natural resources, labor and employment, and social services and development.

However a month after Mitra announced that he was scrapping the farming plan to avoid misunderstanding with the National Democratic Front [NDF]. He said they had to drop the plan because NDF negotiators Satur Ocampo and Antonio Zumel may think that "we are sowing intrigues" among their ranks by offering the economic package.

Despite this announcement, the MAF [Ministry of Agriculture and Food] task force continued preparing the plan and was able to finish it last week. MAF officials declined to release the program to the press but disclosed some details.

The task force has proposed the creation of a "Commission for Countryside Development" which will undertake rebel rehabilitation programs in five regions considered to be "hotbeds" of communist insurgency.

The program includes Regions III, VI, V, VIII and XI where reception centers and training campsites will be set up for rebel returnees as well as for the unemployed.

Ironically, Region II or the Capayan Valley, considered as one of the most active guerrilla fronts, is not covered by the program.

An agriculture official who declined to be identified said the reception centers will act as processing units which will verify the identity of returning rebels.

/9716
CSO: 4200/140

PHILIPPINES

MINISTER SAYS INCREASED IMPORTS SIGNAL RECOVERY

HK210355 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 20 Oct 86 p 2

[Text] An increase in import activity, as reflected in the amount of letters of credit opened during the past nine months, is signalling that economic recovery is on the way, Finance Minister Jaime V. Ongpin said.

Ongpin last weekend said businesses are building up their inventories in anticipation of an economic turnaround next year.

As of the end of last month, imports grew 4 percent to $2,544 million compared to the year-ago level of $2,450 million, he said, citing that non-oil imports rose 33 percent.

Even more significant was that the bulk of the increase in growth was in raw materials and intermediate goods, the minister said.

Imports of these commodities rose by a hefty 47 percent during the period, including imports of basic iron and steel products, chemical products and other industrial inputs, he said.

Ongpin also reported a 24 percent rise in imports of capital goods as of the end of the third quarter, and an 11 percent increase in consumer goods imports.

He said these figures indicated that the buildup in overall imports was intended for replenishing stocks of industrial and manufacturing firms and less for consumption goods.

Imports of mineral fuels and lubricants went down 36 percent, reflecting the recent drop in oil prices in the world market, Ongpin said.

The drop in oil imports was particularly pronounced from March to August. In September, oil imports went up 8 percent over the same month last year, he said.

Ongpin said these movements in imports underscored the start of the economic recovery process, which is expected to finally take off starting next year and continue during the remainder of the decade.

/9716
CSO: 4200/140

PHILIPPINES

AQUINO SEES NO HOPE FOR SUGAR INDUSTRY, PROMISES AID

HK161546 Hong Kong AFP in English 1535 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Bacolod, Philippines, Oct 16 (AFP)--President Corazon Aquino said Thursday that there was no hope for the recovery of the Philippine sugar industry and a total change was necessary for Negros Island, the country's sugar bowl.

Mrs Aquino told some 400 sugar planters during a one-day visit to Bacolod in Negros that U.S. experts had told her "the industry is finished."

"There is too much produced for such a small market," she said, adding that "a total change is necessary, but the way things are, we need time for a complete transformation."

Hunger and unemployment stalk the central Philippines island due to falling world sugar prices and rising production costs. Negros Occidental, the major province of the island, accounts for 60 per cent of national sugar production.

Mrs. Aquino told the sugar planters, however, that her government would continue to aid the troubled industry for the sake of the people depending primarily on it for a living.

"Rest assured that no hasty decision will be made," she said, adding that the government was initiating "stop-gap measures" to aid the industry.

These include negotiations for a "most-favored nation treatment" with the United States, the largest foreign market for Philippine sugar. Washington recently gave the country the quota formerly alloted to South Africa, she added.

Mrs. Aquino also said the state-owned Philippine National Bank would continue to extend financial aid to planters and waive penalties on their unpaid debts.

/9716
CSO: 4200/140

PHILIPPINES

COURT SEEKS BENEDICTO ASSETS IN SUGAR SMUGGLING CASE

Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 28 Oct 86 pp 1, 9

[Article by Rey G. Panaligan]

[Text]

The Tanodbayan asked the Sandiganbayan yesterday to attach the properties of former ambassador Roberto S. Benedicto against whom economic sabotage charges had been filed in connection with the smuggling of some ₱1.5 billion worth of raw sugar in 1983.

Tanodbayan Justice Raul M. Gonzalez said he has asked his prosecutors to file the corresponding motion for a writ of attachment.

Economic sabotage charges had been filed against Benedicto and two former officials of the National Sugar Trading Corp. (Nasutra) identified as Jose Unson, former executive vice president, and Jaime Dacanay, former vice president.

The complaint against them was filed in early 1985 by then opposition members of the defunct Batasang Pambansa led by Jose B. Laurel Jr. and the late Fermin Z. Caram Jr.

The complaint alleged that smuggled raw sugar was imported from various countries in 18 instances between Dec. 16, 1983, and March 9, 1984.

Importation of raw sugar without presidential approval is prohibited by law.

The complaint alleged that Benedicto and his group circumvented the law by obtaining an authority from then president Ferdinand Marcos after they had imported raw sugar for the 16th time.

The alleged irregularity resulted in the loss of about ₱695 million in customs duties and taxes on the part of the government.

Justice Gonzalez said that his office will coordinate with the Presidential Commission on Good Government (PCGG) in the attachment of Benedicto's properties.

The PCGG had earlier sequestered all the shares of Benedicto in several firms such as Northern Shipping Lines, Holiday Inn, and other companies.

Gonzalez said "if the PCGG will not be able to prove that Benedicto's wealth is ill-gotten, the government — through the Sandiganbayan — may still be able to get them."

/9274
CSO: 4200/149

PHILIPPINES

TARLAC STRIKES EXEMPLIFY DEEP LABOR PROBLEMS

HK240743 Manila FILIPINO TIMES in English 13-19 Oct 86 pp 4, 7

[By Philippine News & Features]

[Text] Tarlac, Tarlac (PNF)--The series of strikes which occurred in this home-province of President Corazon C. Aquino during the first few months of her presidency reveal deep problems in the labor front here. In contrast, there was a total absence of strikes during the 20-year rule of deposed president Marcos. But this did not mean there was industrial harmony, but repression. The strikes revealed that Tarlac workers have deep grievances.

Workers of the Tarlac Water Kilusan at Kapatiran ng mga Manggagawa sa Tarlac Water Disrict [Twp] [movement and brotherhood of workers of Tarlac Water District] [Association of Twd Employees-Kkmtwd], an affiliate of the Alliance of Nationalist and Genuine Labor Organizations (Anglo) and Kilusang Mayo Uno (May First Movement) demanded union recognition, and a full audit of the P35.1 million loan extended to Twd by the World Bank.

Leo Ariola, Kkmtwd acting president, said judicial and military harassment were management's answer to their legitimate demands. All 36 out of 62 Twd rank-and-file members who joined the strike, now on its fourth month, were charged with "grave coercion." Kkmtwd vice president Arsenio Paras was slapped with at least 7 cases, ranging from "coercion" to "qualified theft."

Domingo Garcia, Joel Gozum, Ernesto Figueroa and Francisco Garcia were arrested but freed on bail. Juncio Avila was arrested September 29 and is still detained up to this writing. Nine more were issued warrants of arrest.

Ariola said military men who receive regular allowances from Twd management escort non-strikers on their daily work routines. Pumping stations at barangays San Rafael and Maliwalu are guarded by military men, Ariola said. Strikers claim that two jeeploads of military men often position themselves a short distance from the picket line--sometimes approaching, and pointing their rifles at strikers.

Kkmtwd also accused the municipal government of Tarlac of "conniving to weaken the strike" when it allowed Twd management to set up a billing and collection office inside the municipal hall compound.

The biggest strike to hit the province was the strike at the Philippine Rabbit Bus Lines Inc., reported to be the fourth largest bus outfit in the country. The strike, which started early June and dragged on until mid-July, caused the company an estimated P10 million. The Paras family, which controls Philippine Rabbit, are from Tarlac, and were able to expand operations until the company became the No. 1 taxpayer in the province.

Philippine Rabbit workers led by the Alliance of Nationalist and Genuine Labor Organizations reached an agreement with management which included union recognition, reinstatement of dismissed employees and a package of economic benefits.

Workers of the Dagupan Bus Company Inc. [Dbci] also struck September 7. Picket lines were erected at the company's stations in Tarlac, Pangasinan and Quezon City.

The Dagupan Bus Company Employees Labor Union (Dabelu) accused the company of union busting and harassment of union members. Dabelu likewise demanded justice for the death of former union leader Paulino Luanzon who was shot by still unidentified gunmen on June 26, two weeks after he had filed a certification for elections with the Ministry of Labor and Employment.

Dabelu members in Tarlac claim that a truckload of heavily-armed men prevented them from erecting picket lines at the entrance to the company compound. They were allegedly forced to set up picket lines on the other side of the road about 10 meters from the entrance. Armed goons allegedly came at night to forcibly remove streamers and equipment from the picket line. Dabelu also said management employed workers from Saulog Bus Company, a sister company of DBCI, to replace striking workers.

Employees of Pacific Bank Tarlac picketed this week to protest the exclusion of the original workforce when the bank reopens. Pacific Bank was closed in July last year after the Central Bank declared it bankruptcy. It was subsequently purchased for P250 million by Far East and Trust Company, a bank said to be controlled by Central Bank Governor Jose B. Fernandez.

The Pacific Banking Corporation Employees Organization (PABCEO) called for the retention of original employees in all its 43 branches when Far East Bank assumes control, the payment of all deposits and interests to Pacific Bank depositors and the ouster of Jose B. Fernandez as Central Bank governor.

TWD union leader Leo Ariola links the upsurge of union activity to the "democratic space" ushered in by the present government, but maintains that the structures of repression are still in place. "The military has not changed at the courts, and to a certain extent, the municipal government to demoralize strikers," Ariola said. [sentence as published]

The Ministry of Labor and Employment [MOLE] seem to be taking the problem seriously. MOLE provincial OIC [officer-in-charge] Dominador Dumantay announced that a team from MOLE region III office will arrive on October 15 to inspect Tarlac "sweat shops" like restaurants and bakeries. Dumantay

noted that most of the cases filed in his office involve underpayment and the failure of employers to grant overtime pay, social security, and cost of living benefits.

The Marcos regime stifled trade unionism here. Less than 1 percent of some 8,000 establishments in Tarlac have genuine workers' unions. Union organizing is usually met with dismissals or harassment. While the minimum wage law provides a basic pay of P1,008 (US$50) a month and a cost of living allowance of P17 (US$0.90) per day for workers in firms with more than 15 employees, big retail stores and restaurants pay wages ranging from P400 (US$20) to P600 (US$30) a month. Laborers in almost all ricemills and cargo firms are employed on a day-to-day basis, the working day usually lasting from 10 to 14 hours, with the employers reserving the right to dismiss workers at anytime.

A masteral thesis submitted at a state college here in 1978 revealed that 50 percent of those employable "are totally without jobs." The author, now head of the National Census and Statistics Office [NCSO] in Tarlac, said employment levels have hardly changed over the years. The same NCSO head said that even with the government definition of "gainful employment" as an hour's paid work every three months, 10 percent of Tarlac's 400,000 strong labor force are still unemployed today.

/9716
CSO: 4200/140

PANGASINAN FARMERS DEMAND HALT TO MILITARIZATION

HK240750 Manila FILIPINO TIMES in English 13-19 Oct 86 p 2

[By Jo Clemente, Philippine News & Features]

[Text] Mangatarem, Pangasinan (PNF)--Some 3,000 farmers from different towns of western Pangasinan massed up at the Mangatarem Plaza last week to demand a stop to the militarization of this province, some 220 kms. from Manila.

The farmers, all belonging to the Katipulnan ng mga Samahan ng Magbubukid Laban sa Kahirapan (KASA-MAK) [Federation of Farmers' Cooperatives Against Poverty] noted the increase of military forces in the northern Zambales-western Pangasinan borders right after the February "Revolution."

The farmers said that detachments had been set up all over the place by the Philippine Marines, reinforced by Integrated Field Forces (IFF) of the Armed Forces of the Philippines.

One detachment in Dasol, a small town along the Zambales-Pangasinan border, is composed of one regular platoon of Philippine Marines and some 30 IFF members reported to have come from Mountain Province.

Elsewhere, the farmers said, new detachments are being set up and existing ones reinforced.

An increase in human rights violations was also noted in the area, following the alleged "salvaging" (summary execution) of peasant leader Leopoldo Naquil and his daughter late February.

Four farmers were sprayed with bullets allegedly by members of the Civilian Home Defense Forces [CHDF] and the Philippine Constabulary [PC] in barangay Calsib, Aguilar on suspicion of being New People's Army (NPA) sympathizers. Months after, two young peasants Jaimer Artumba and Loreto Bautista, both 22 years old, disappeared after attending a wedding party in Dasol. Efforts of families and friends at locating the two have proved futile to this day.

Three workers of the Coto Mines in Zambales were also stabbed after attending a rally and their bodies thrown under a bridge by unidentified armed men.

Recently, two other farmers were arrested and detained by elements of the 154th OC [expansion unknown] Company of Infanta. Cesar Gamboa and Lito Calamo were arrested and allegedly tortured by combined PC and CHDF elements and are still in detention without charges. The two, according to farmers, were suspected of being NPA organizers.

Last week's farmers' rally here was the first they have held under the Aquino government.

Some of the rallyists said nothing had changed in the human rights situation, and added that human rights violations have even increased with the deployment of more military men in the area. They said that in one military operation, the military entered schools in full battle gear, frightening children. "The military's 'reconciliation' with the civilian population is only true in Metro Manila, not with us in Pangasinan, and not among the farmers."

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CSO: 4200/140

PHILIPPINES

BUKIDNON FARMERS LOSING HOPE OF KEEPING SEQUESTERED LAND

HK240749 Manila FILIPINO TIMES in English 20-26 Oct 86 pp 2, 7

[By Philippine News & Features]

[Text] Bukidnon--Hopes of owning a parcel of sequestered Marcos crony lands in Quezon town here are waning for landless tribal Higaonons and settlers.

Almost two months after they occupied portions of the 744-hectare Silangan Investors, Inc., of former ambassador and sugar magnate Roberto Benedicto and the 952-hectare Rang-ay Farms Inc., of a certain Alfredo Africa, the farmers have yet to get an assurance from the government.

Instead, they have been intimidated by military men and the two firms' workers who have started "claiming their share."

The said cogonal farms were sequestered by the Presidential Commission on Good Government April 18. Natural Resources Minister Ernesto Maceda cancelled their permits June 27.

Last July 16, some 337 farmers-members of the Quezon Farmers Cooperative (QUEFACO) and 40 of the Federation of Free Farmers (FFF) moved in. They tilled the area and planted corn, camote (sweet potato) and other food crops. In a month or two, the plants shall be ready for harvest.

At Rang-ay, they constructed an open, cogon-roofed unit which is both living quarters and "headquarters." In Silangan, three "headquarters' were built to accommodate 300 persons.

At dawn, they go to their farms and return at dusk just as they are wont to do.

They have petitioned the government to release the farm lots. The government seems indecisive and the farmers interpret this as hostility to their demand.

Their fears, it seems, are becoming real. Last September 1, some military men cleared portions of Rang-ay. Two days after, 10 Rang-ay workers equipped with three tractors completed the job.

At about the same time, in Silangan Farms, two tractors plowed a cogonal area. That same day, too, a field supervisor visited the occupants and set future talks with the latter.

Philippine Constabulary Captain Jose Ramos visited Rang-ay September 2 and asked the farmers to abandon the area. He assured them he would reimburse their expenses for seedings. That same day, some corn plots were uprooted by unidentified men.

At Rang-ay Farms today can be found a plywood sign firmly nailed on a wooden pole. "Area of M/Sgt. de la Rose," the sign announces. Not far away, another reads: CIC Yanaro.

The farmers have refused the offer of Capt. Ramos. They stand pat to their claim of ownership in the sequestered properties of Marcos' cronies. But they are wary.

Only Bukidnon OIC [officer-in-charge]-governor Carlos Fortich has spoken in their favor. Last July 27, in a dialogue initiated by the Peace and Order Council in Quezon, he said: "If the contended areas are in fact sequestered and reverted to public land status, there is no reason why they should not be appropriated to farmers especially the occupants."

On the other hand, in that same meeting, Bureau of Forest Development regional director Iraneo L. Domingo said the leases of Rang-ay and Silangan farms are still valid, pending the results of the investigation by a natural resources ministry committee.

/9716
CSO: 4200/140

FARMERS GROJP CRITICIZES CONSTITUTIONAL PLEBISCITE

Cebu City SUN STAR DAILY in English 3 Nov 86 p 2

[Text]

The Federation of Free Farmers (FFF) has declared that the coming constitutional plebiscite is unfair to the Filipino people in that it actually poses several complicated questions which they must answer with a mere "yes" or "no."

The FFF leaders said straight-jacketting or requiring a simple answer to various complex issues, some of which are open-ended, is difficult and unreasonable for the farmers many of whom are unschooled but who comprise the overwhelming majority of the Filipino people.

In a press release, the FFF also cited the inclusion in the plebiscite of a political issue concerning the legitimacy and tenure of the incumbent President and Vice President.

FFF secretary-general Leonardo Montemayor pointed out that a "supposedly long-term, national and politically non-partisan issue has become an electoral and politically partisan contest wherein the candidates have no opponents." LOS

/8309
CSO: 4200/158

MILITARY IN CEBU ACCUSED OF INTIMIDATING LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Witnesses 'Tortured' To Implicate OIC's

Cebu City SUN STAR DAILY in English 12 Oct 86 pp 1, 2

[Article by Thea C. Rinen]

[Text]

Cebu Gov. (OIC) Osmundo Rama yesterday warned against the "resurgence of the vicious, vile manner of the military in curtailing freedom simply by torturing somebody into signing affidavits.

Rama was referring to the move of the military of filing murder charges against Talisay OIC Mayor Delia Tiu and Pinamungahan OIC Mayor Estrella Yapha.

He expressed the belief that the witnesses who are in military custody were forced by the military to implicate Tiu and Yapha.

During a press conference at his office yesterday, Rama described the charges as "concocted by the fertile imagination of the military."

"In this manner, I shudder. . . this was the modus operandi of the military even during the martial law years to stifle a person," Rama said.

He added, "If there is anything we should fear, it is the resurgence of the vicious and vile manner (of the military) in curtailing freedom simply by torturing somebody into signing an affidavit."

According to Rama, the implications of Recom 7 Chief Col. Edgardo Abenina's actuations discrediting the local officers-in-charge mean encouraging disrespect to them including the governor.

In reaction to the military's charges against the three OICs, Rama said, "it is stupid and preposterous."

He also endorsed the three resolutions passed by the Sangguniang Panlalawigan (SP) in a special session Thursday.

Rama said he was optimistic that Abenina would be replaced. The liaison between the military and the civilian has been undermined by the statements of Abenina, he added.

He said Abenina's statements and actuations ran counter to the Aquino Government's policy of putting the welfare of the people above anything else.

Bayan Charges Harassment

Cebu City SUN STAR DAILY in English 12 Oct 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] The charges filed against Municipal OIC Mayors Delia Tiu and Estrella Yapha and three Bagong Alyansang Makabayan (Bayan)-Sugbo officers are aimed at harassing the civilian government and the cause-oriented movement in Cebu.

This was the statement issued yesterday by Bayan chairman Zenaida Uy, one of the accused in the criminal charges.

She also said this latest move by Recom 7 Chief Col. Edgardo Abenina "could be the local military's attempt to strengthen itself as the second center of power in the province."

In a press release, Uy disclosed that Bayan is currently plotting moves to counter what it calls Abenina's "adventurist yet dangerous antics.

Uy charged that Abenina's red-calling pronouncements" complimented Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile's barrage of anti-Aquino hysterics to create an impression of a weak and unstable national government.

With the attention-getting tirades, Uy said the "NAFP is challenging the civilian government."

She said Bayan might resort to either the parliament of the streets or the courts, or both "to teach Col. Abenina and his adventurist group the lesson that they cannot simply harass individuals and people's organizations as their whims dictate." LOS

OIC Targeting Denounced

Cebu City SUN STAR DAILY in English 30 Oct 86 p 4

[Commentary by Wilfredo A. Veloso: "The PC and Politics"]

[Excerpt]

THERE is something disturbing in the report that Constabulary commanders have been directed to assess the political strength of the officers-in-charge of local government units in the region. This is disturbing because as part of the military, the Constabulary is not supposed to get itself involved in political activities.

Assuming that the report is true, what is the purpose of the Constabulary in assessing the political strength of the OICs in the region? What business is it of the Constabulary to do this kind of an undertaking that is best done by political agencies? This is a form of politicking, if you ask me.

Only a few days ago, NAFP Chief of Staff Gen. Fidel Ramos, warned military personnel against involvement in political activities. Anybody in the military who wants to dabble in politics should first get out of the military, General Ramos declared. Has the NAFP chief's warning fallen on deaf ears?

The Constabulary has better things to do than poke its nose into politics. For one thing, the peace and order conditions obtaining in the region, particularly in Cebu city, need the PC's undivided attention. Crimes against property such as robberies, burglaries and snatching are on the upswing while killings have not exactly abated. Why doesn't the PC address itself to this problem instead?

/8309
CSO: 4200/157

GENERAL MISON URGES MILITARY REMAIN APOLITICAL

HK281317 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 28 Oct 86 pp 1, 9

[Text] Maj. Gen. Salvador M. Mison, vice chief of staff of the New Armed Forces of the Philippines (NAFP), echoed last Sunday the call of the NAFP leadership for the military to remain apolitical and to serve the best interest of the people.

The vice chief of staff likewise stressed the need for the military to fully support the civilian government and said that the triumvirate of President Aquino, Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, and NAFP chief of staff Gen. Fidel V. Ramos is very important to the continued stability of the country.

Mison made these statements during his field visit of the NAFP units in Palawan where he was guest at the command turnover of the Western Command (Wescom).

During his rounds of several military units in Wescom, Mison told the troops that the thrust of the NAFP is to upgrade the morale and welfare of military personnel in terms of additional hazard pay, improved medical health services and better facilities.

He told commanders to review the rotation policy so that soldiers who are assigned in far-flung units could be rotated systematically. This, the general said, will improve the morale of the troops.

Mison was also briefed by field commanders on their operational activities.

During the command turnover of Wescom from Commodore Serapio Taccad to Brig. Gen. Napoleon Angeles, Mison said the change of leadership of the unit will not alter the command's policy of closely working with the people as he cited the rapport between military units and the civilians in Palawan.

Mison, meanwhile, warned the people about the possible inroads of communist infiltrators in the province.

He said that the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines]-NPA is the single danger that confronts Palawan. He noted that migration to the province from Panay Island, a known CPP-NPA lair and staging area, has been going on for some time.

He also stressed the strategic importance of Palawan as the first frontline of defense in the west and its economic significance because of the vast natural resources in the area.

Mison presented medals and plaques to military officers, civilian media and religious leaders who have assisted the Western Command in its mission.

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CSO: 4200/140

PHILIPPINES

VERITAS COLUMNIST EXAMINES NEW MILITARY CODE OF CONDUCT

Quezon City VERITAS in English 30 Oct-5 Nov 86 p 13

[Article by Mario P. Chanco in the "It Was Like This" column: "The New AFP Code of Conduct"]

[Text]

MOST people really do not spend enough time looking, but there is no shortage, truly, of current happenings and events designed to improve the human race. One of these must surely be the new Code of Conduct adopted by the (New) Armed Forces of the Philippines. In part it reads: "I am the New Filipino Soldier. I serve and work with the people with understanding and compassion, whatever their beliefs or ethnic origins. I take care of the crops, work animals, and property of the people while on patrol, and repair or repay what is damaged or lost. I return what is borrowed from the people, and never take even a handful of rice or an egg from them. I speak politely to the people and never use force, or be arrogant to them. I lead a clean and frugal life, and value indigenous labor and its fruits."

*****

Now, anyone reading through those lines could rashly conclude that Someone Up There is bent on destabilizing the New Armed Forces.

They will argue: "How can any man of the gun be possibly expected to assume the habit of Cistercian monk, the work ethics of a Namfrel volunteer and the ideological purity of a middle level executive of the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry? How can such a creation be expected to bring peace and serenity to the countryside, and still make the entire nation safe for American style capitalistic democracy?"

*****

The obvious answer to such questions is that the soldier can at least *try*.

He may stumble over the part about chickens or eggs, just barely squeak through the portion abhorring violence. And there may rise occasions when conditions make it impossible to keep a civil tongue, especially when dealing with some of the more irrepressible OICs whom MLG Minister Nene Pimentel claims may have gotten their positions through false pretenses.

But in the end, when performances are tabulated and things are averaged out, the soldier ought at least to receive a passing mark. That obviously is what the New Code hopes to achieve, not perfection.

*****

The difficulty going against the new AFP Code of Conduct is not that the RAM elements in the armed forces will view this move as unmilitary, unbecoming an officer and/or a gentleman, or as unconstitutional.

As a matter of fact, the Philippine Marines based in Palawan have already started reciting the prayer before going out on missions, and after. The problem is that as the new code becomes part of regular usage, some spoilsport in the Opposition might suddenly get the bright idea that what is good enough for the Armed Forces ought to be good enough for the Cory ministers, the PDP-Laban and yes, even the unregistered allies and supporters of the current dispensation.

*****

Sauce for the military goose, sauce for the civilian gander.

There is nothing wrong in that, one will say, except that when it comes to actually implementing the spirit and the letter of the new code, we could run into all sorts of excruciating embarrassments. "To lead a clean and frugal life," to cite just one instance, would give rise to so many divisive interpretations among certain ministers they could end up having to ask the Supreme Court for an opinion.

Ministers could argue: "As long as I live a clean life, who's to condemn me if I keep it non-frugal?"

Conversely, another could say: "So long as my lifestyle is frugal, and I live only on my legal salary, why should anyone dictate whether my life should be clean or dirty?"

*****

Viewed from this standpoint, the new AFP Code of Conduct, for all its valuable qualities, assumes a different perspective. It may end up being less trouble than it is worth, but in the context of today's troubled times, and the lurking possibility that divisive elements in the country may exploit it for their own selfish ends, perhaps we should confine its practice to where it was supposed to have started. That is Palawan. Once the environment begins to clear up, we can consider moving it to Metro Manila, to Samar, Leyte, or say Batac, Ilocos Norte. All good things have their season. Codes are not excepted.

/9274
CSO: 4200/149

PHILIPPINES

REPORTAGE ON MISUARI ZAMBOANGA VISIT, ACTIVITIES

Arrives with 200 Armed Men

HK270213 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 26 Oct 86

[Text] Muslim guerrilla leader Nur Misuari and more than 200 of his armed followers arrived in Zamboanga City last night [26 October] following weeks of delay caused by the military's objection to his security force. Chairman of the Moro National Liberation Front Misuari and his followers made a 12-hour journey to Zamboanga, aboard motor launches from Jolo Island. A crowd of about 1,000 stood at the shore when the launches arrived at (Sicogo). Misuari has been holding consultative congresses throughout the Muslim areas of Mindanao. (?President) Aquino invited him to return for peace talks with the government.

Plot to Assassinate Misuari

HK250245 Manila THE MANILA TIMES in English 24 Oct 86 pp 1, 6

[Text] Zamboanga City--A lawless group reportedly raised P1.5-million reward money for anyone who will assassinate Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) Chairman Nur Misuari even as a strict security plan was mapped out by a joint military and NMLF panel yesterday morning for the scheduled visit here today of Misuari.

The assassination plan was revealed by Maj. Gen. Abdul Sahrin, MNLF military intelligence chief, during a press conference yesterday at the Lantaka Hotel.

Sahrin told reporters here that MNLF intelligence network gathered that a lawless group from Regions 9 (Western Mindanao) and 12 (Central Mindanao) raised the reward money for those who could carry out the assassination of Misuari here or in any other place.

Sahrin said "this third party, not the military, is out to destroy the peace efforts initiated by President Aquino and Misuari to bring lasting peace in Mindanao." Sahrin also said "they are enemies of the MNLF who are not interested in peace."

Sahrin denied that the 1,000 heavily armed men travelling with Misuari were merely to show the firearms might of the MNLF. He said the firearms were purely for security reason.

Menawhile, Misuari is scheduled to land in the seat of the autonomous government on the last leg of his consultation meeting after the military and the MNLF panels ironed out some kinks in the security plan. Under the 1976 Tripoli Agreement, Zamboanga City is considered as the seat of the autonomous government.

As this developed, a joint security agreement was forged yesterday morning by the military and the MNLF to be implemented during the visit of Misuari today. Retired Maj. Gen. Jose P. Magno, Jr. signed for the military panel while Maj. Gen. Abdul Sahrin signed for the MNLF.

Under the agreement, Misuari is only allowed to bring a maximum of 300 armed closed-in security which will secure him and the venue where he will conduct the consultation meeting. Venue of the consultation meeting will be limited to the Al Makdum Islamic University in Pitogo, a coastal village 13 kilometers west of the city.

The Marines will implement the firearms ban to all the participants in the meeting except for the 300 MNLF security. The 300 will secure the compound of the university while the 3rd Marine Brigade will secure the immediate vicinity of the area.

Misuari and his security force left Ma'imbung last night and possibly will land in Pitogo this morning. Two Philippine Navy boats will provide security to Misuari and his men from Ma'imbung to Pitogo.

Zamboanga City is the last leg of Misuari's visit for a consultation meeting with his people. Although this is not included in his itinerary, Misuari is coming to Thei City as a special guest of OIC [officer-in-charge] Mayor Julio Cesar Climaco.

Misuari, after the Bangsa Moro Congress in Ma'imbung, Sulu, visted Basilan, Socol Island, Marawi City, Cotabato, Sultan Kudarat, Davao City, Surigao and Pagadian.

After Zamboanga City, Misuari will meet with President Aquino at Malacanang, possibly next month. The president invited Misuari to visit her at Malacanang during that historic meeting in Jolo last September 5.

Mass Rally, Meeting With Muslims

HK260550 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 0030 GMT 26 Oct 86

[Text] Thousands of people rallied for peace in the southern Philippines yesterday as rebel leader Nur Misuari wound up talks with Moslem followers on the 14 year old successionist war. Police said a crowd of several thousand sang songs and prayed for peace in a park in Zamboanga, as army troops patrolled the streets in jeeps and armored personal carriers.

The rally coincided with a meeting between Misuari and local Moslems in the Zamboanga suburb of (Bitogo). Misuari has previously said he planned to meet

President Corazon Aquino next month to discuss the result of islandwide consultation with Moslems on the future of the MNLF struggle for an independent state of Mindanao. Misuari arrived for talks in the (Bitogo) yesterday. The army later warned his 5,000 armed guards not to carry weapons into Zamboanga, and he told [words indistinct] of his men to remain offshore in boats the MNLF party came in from nearby (Holo) island.

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CSO: 4200/139

PHILIPPINES

PAPER NOTES CHDF ABUSES ON PANAY

HK240708 Manila FILIPINO TIMES in English 3-9 Oct 86 pp 1, 7

[By Philippines News and Features]

[Text] Panay, a heart-shaped island 550 kms. south of Manila, has not been spared a dose of the latest escalation of military operations against the communist-led New People's Army (NPA).

The island is a hotbed of NPA guerrilla activities, one of the first expansion areas of the guerrilla army in the Visayas, a cluster of islands in central Philippines, in the '70s. But with the intensification of the Armed Forces' counter-insurgency campaign in the island, helpless civilians including children are bearing the brunt of alleged military abuses.

As in the past, cases of human rights violations allegedly committed by military, paramilitary and police units continue to pile up here, especially in the provinces of Capiz and Iloilo. The cases range from killings, extra-judicial executions, arson, looting and rape. During the past two months, the following cases where civilians were the victims were reported in Panay Island: Five killings and extra-judicial executions ("salvaging"), six injuries, five illegal arrests, one abduction, two cases of arson (about 19 houses burned), two instances of strafing, one rape and two lootings.

The latest strafing took place Sept. 19 in Barangay (village) Manggoso, Sigma town, Capiz. Armed men from the Civilian Home Defense Force (CHDF, a paramilitary unit) and national police allegedly led by one Edelk Norba strafed the two houses of the Cebuano family. The CHDF men fired at Oscar and Enrico Cebuano who managed, however, to take cover. But a five-year-old child suffered shock because of the firing.

The military, through Col. Benigno Casio, accused farmer Enrico Cebuano of being an "NPA collector."

Earlier, on August 10, Enrico Cebuano and his son Nolito were abducted and tortured by armed men believed to be CHDFs, among whom were the same men who strafed the Cebuanos' houses. Nolito died as a result of the torture.

The same CHDF unit are allegedly involved in a rape case and a torture-summary execution incident.

A policeman and CHDF man Norba were identified by witnesses as the brains behind the latest spate of abuses in Sigma. The CHDF men were also reportedly extorting p10,000 from the Cebuano family.

Meanwhile, troops belonging to the 12th Infantry Battalion of the Philippine Army burned 17 houses and killed two NPA suspects in a massive operation in sitio Naatip, barangay Lahog, Tapaz, Capiz last August 26-27. Tearful victims told local newsmen that the burning began at 9 a.m. of August 27 while the soldiers feasted on the pigs and dogs of the barrio residents. Also burned were farm tools and grain.

Women who brought their children to reporters said government troops arrived at Naatip August 26 reportedly under the order of one Major del Pilar "to ensure the safety of the residents" because "the NPAs might burn their houses."

During the military sweep, government troops used mortars, and 105 mm. and 155 mm. howitzers. About 100 NPA guerillas were in the area during the operation, military reports said.

Other reported cases of military abuses include:

1. Jerry Florentino Teves, 19, fourth year high school student, was shot dead when some 60 troops of the 326th Philippine Constabulary Company launched an operation in some barangays of Alimodian, Iloilo, last August 21. Jerry, whom the military suspected of being an NPA guerilla, was shot in the back several times.

2. In Guimaras, a small island south of Panay, four more civilians including an eight-month-old child were injured when their house was fired upon by 15th Infantry Battalion soldiers. The troops led by Maj. Jeorge Menderico were conducting an operation in the area. Menderico told protesting residents that the incident was an accident, explaining his men were after an NPA unit led by one Ka (Comrade) Edmund.

3. Also last August, an unidentified civilian was killed when a truckload of soldiers, policemen, and CHDFs strafed the house of Tito Bayot, farmer, in sitio Binangkilan, barangay Manggoso, Mamburao, Capiz. Arrested after the incident were five persons whom the military later charged with illegal possession of firearms.

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PHILIPPINES

MINDANAO CHRISTIAN ARMED MOVEMENT BEING REVIVED

HK270715 Davao City PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM in English 10 Oct 86 pp 1, 8

[Text] The "Ilaga" [RATS] movement is being revived in Central Mindanao following the declaration of MNLF Chairman Nur Misuari that there would be a full-blown Muslim war in case the talks on cessation of hostilities by the Cory Aquino government fails.

A ranking Ilongo OIC [officer-in-charge] of North Cotabato revealed that the Ilongos are now being told to arm themselves following the show of force again by Misuari.

The call to arms for Ilongos will include not only North Cotabato but also the Ilongos in the provinces of Maguindanao, Sultan Kudarat and South Cotabato.

The former members of the "Ilaga" movement have just lain low after the Muslim insurgency situation has died down but they added they are prepared in case the MNLF would call for another war.

As of now most of the Ilongos are preparing their own homemade guns in their own homes in preparation for the coming "war."

Earlier, it was speculated that with the untimely death and ouster of some of the former "Ilaga" organizers out of the picture and the government, the Ilaga movement has become moribund, if not a dead movement.

The Ilaga organizers were reported to be former Assembly-man Esteban Doruelo, who was killed recently by two assassins in Cotabato City, and ousted Assemblyman Carlos Cajelo of North Cotabato and Gov. Nicolas Dequena of North Cotabato.

They were believed to be behind Luces Feliciano alias Toothpick, the leader of the Ilaga movement who was killed in Bislig, Surigao del Sur four years ago.

It would be difficult for the organizers of the movement to get another Toothpick in the absence of Cajelo, Dequena and the death of Doruelo. And that in the present MNLF renewed war, the Christians have to rely only on the military and the CHDFS [Civilian Home Defense Forces].

The OIC, however, who refused to be identified said that the "Ilaga" movement would be stronger this time because of the patriotic fervor in them in fighting the MNLF.

"They will be in for a big surprise," the OIC added obviously referring to the MNLF.

Meanwhile, Pigcawayan Mayor Tito Gallo said that it is unfair that the Christians including the innocent Muslims should suffer over the belligerence of Nur Misuari who wanted a complete separate Mindanao from the Philippine Republic.

Gallo said that there should be a compromise where the MNLF and the government should meet that would be acceptable to both parties but not to involve Christians and other Muslims who are not committed to the MNLF.

He said the Mayors' league of North Cotabato is still for autonomy of Central Mindanao. It is, however, for the strengthening of the present set-up of the legislative body and the Batasang Pampook of the regional government.

As for the MNLF under Hashim Salamat, Gallo siad that the MNLF [Moro Islamic Liberation Front] and the MNLF are now in the battle of trying to prove who is who and as to whom the Aquino government should deal with. He said this is not conducive to their objective and the MILF and the MNLF should have united on a common stand.

Gallo, however, said the Christians will adopt a position of self-defense "and we will defend ourselves just like dogs who fights after they are cornered."

"It is always good to be prepared," Gallo said on the threat of Misuari to declare a total war in case the Aquino government will not agree to a separation of Mindanao from the Central Manila Government.

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CSO: 4200/140

PHILIPPINES

CAGAYAN PROVINCE RESIDENTS RALLY AGAINST NPA

HK200811 Davao City THE MINDANAO DAILY MIRROR in English 3 Oct 86 p 3

[Text] Baggao, Cagayan (PNA) [PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY]--Some 2,000 residents from the six barangays here staged a rally Sunday to denounce New People's Army (NPA) atrocities in the area.

The placard-bearing rallyists who paraded around the town said they have grown tired and fed up with the continuous killings, burning of residential and public buildings by the NPAS.

A spokesman for the group who requested anonymity said "its about time for the citizens of the province to denounce NPA atrocities as these incidents already affected us economically, socially and psychologically."

"If not now when shall we fight these rebels who did not only burn our houses but also kill local officials without any reason", he said.

The rallyists also called on the local officials to stand firm against the NPAS and promised them of their total support if the rebels continue to disturb the peace and order condition of the municipality.

The two hour rally was also attended by local officials and some CHDF [Civilian Home Defense Force] members with their wives, children and relatives.

Baggao town, situated near the foot of the Sierra Madre mountains in eastern Cagayan, has always been the seed of the rebels brutalities. [sentence as published]

In 1978, Baggao was considered one of the hotbeds of the insurgents until the military fielded the 51st IB [Infantry Batallion] of the Philippine Army.

It was only last year when NPA activities were reactivated and killings began claiming more lives than during the past three years.

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PHILIPPINES

CPP ORDERS DAVAO NPA TEAMS TO HELP POLICE

HK281313 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 28 Oct 86 p 7

[Text] Davao del Norte--The armed propaganda teams (APTs) of the New People's Army (NPA) here have been ordered to arrest law breakers and trouble-makers in the barrios and turn them over to the local police for further legal action, a top communist leader said.

"Ka Jimmy", a member of the South-eastern Mindanao (SEM) regional branch of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), said this move is aimed at pursuing the ceasefire agreement forged here Aug. 14. The truce pact said the "NPA may assist in police action."

The provincial ceasefire agreement collapsed when the NPAs and the Scout Rangers clashed Aug. 27. Some 15 soldiers and four NPAs perished in that encounter.

Ka Jimmy, however, said the insurgents are open to the resumption of cease-fire talks. He revealed that the regional leadership of the CPP, NPA and the National Democratic Front (NDF) are scheduled to meet with civilian officials this week to assess the agreement and see the possibility of re-opening peace talks.

"Whether or not the ceasefire will continue, we have to cooperate," Ka Jimmy said, emphasizing that the insurgents trust the provincial and municipal OICs [officers in charge].

"They (the OICs) are very sincere and pro-people," Ka Jimmy said.

"There are still needs of the people which the government cannot answer because of lack of resources," Ka Jimmy also said.

He cited land titling as one area of cooperation between the civilian government and the insurgents here.

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CSO: 4200/140

PHILIPPINES

EX-REBEL CHARGES NPA MURDERING SURRENDEREES

Cebu City SUN STAR DAILY in English 3 Nov 86 pp 17, 19

[Text]

MANILA, Nov. 2

A New People's Army (NPA) commander who yielded to military authorities in Isabela last week said many of his comrades were killed by fellow rebels after being discovered that they were about to surrender.

Rodrigo Orig, alias Commander Parek, leader of a seven-man NPA squad operating in Cagayan, said he lost track of the number of fellow NPAs executed by their own comrades, saying only "Marami sila" (there were many of them killed).

Orig, who surrendered together with his wife Elvira and four other members of his squad last Oct. 26, said hardship in the mountain aggravated by lack of food led to his decision to return to the fold of the law.

However, he said he knew he and his wife would be assassinated the moment the NPA hierarchy in Cagayan headed by Commander Marcial would discover their plot to surrender.

Orig said that he kept his plan to surrender to himself until the eleventh hour.

So on the night of Oct. 3, Orig told his wife and four members of his group about his plan to break away from the NPA.

As a cover-up, Orig said, he asked permission from the NPA headquarters in Cagayan that his group would go on a combat mission which was immediately granted.

For four nights, they traversed Cagayan up to the town of Cabatuan, Isabela, a distance of more than 50 kilometers, Orig said.

He said they restricted their movement at night to avoid being detected by armed NPA cadres who closely monitor suspicious guerrillas who would like to surrender.

He said his group was armed with three M-16 rifles with about 500 rounds of ammunition.

After four nights of walking, Orig's unit arrived at Cabatuan town where they surrendered to the police. They asked for protection which was immediately extended by Col. Hernani Figueroa, Isabela provincial commander.

Aside from Orig and his wife, other members of the group were Recto Aquino alias Ka Oscar, Rolly Sagun and Arsenio Duque, alias Ka Roger.

Last Wednesday, Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen. Fidel V. Ramos formally received the surrender of Orig and members of his unit in Gamu, Isabela where they also turned over their M-16 rifles and 500 rounds of bullets.

Gen. Ramos asked Orig to help the government in convincing other rebels who are still in the hills to come down and return to the fold of the law.

Orig replied he will do his best to convince his former NPA comrades to forget fighting and instead live a peaceful life. (PNA)

/8309
CSO: 4200/158

PHILIPPINES

FORMER FEMALE NPA MEMBER DISCUSSES RECRUITMENT, DISENCHANTMENT

Cebu City SUN STAR DAILY in English 1 Nov 86 pp 7, 14

[Letter to the Editor by Paz Y. Amor, Cebu City]

[Text]

Very recently, I went to transact business in an office and I happened to listen to a testimony of a former woman NPA who had a brief talk with the employes of that office. The revelations she made, I feel, must be made known to many people, who are still unaware of what Communism can do to destroy lives of innocent people.

Cristeta Sequerra is a grade four student and, like any innocent barrio lass, she could not tell between a Communist group and cause-oriented ones when she was recruited at 18.

One day, four years ago, a neighbor of Teta in sitio Cantimpla, barangay Gass of Balamban, introduced her to a young man, who claimed to be a student from the city. They became friends and talked about hardships of life in the rural area. As friends, Teta shared her bitterness about the poor life she is in, and her feelings became more intense when she was told by the young man that poverty in her area must be blamed on the government.

She was promised a solution to her problem if she joined the group in which some of her neighbors and relatives are already active members.

"Gipatuo ako nga ang hingpit nga kagawasan sa akong mga problema sa kinabuhi mao ang kalihukan kay ang tumong sa organisasyon mao nga walay dato ug pobre sa komunidad" Teta recalled. (I was made to believe that the organization is the complete freedom of my problem because it aims for equality – no rich and poor in society.)

Thus, Teta, who was then 18 believed it and was slowly assimilated into the organization.

She was assigned to **canvass** (a term used in the organization for recruitment of members) other residents of the area, including her own family. She also served as guide for the non-resident members of the movement to pinpoint neighbors and friends who can become prospective members.

One tall order Teta followed was the listing of names of her own neighbors and friends to be killed if they withdrew their support for the organization. Another group called **armadong kusog** (militia) are responsible for killing the people found in the list, Teta said.

"Teach-ins" were another regular activities of the group which helped Teta increase her vocabulary, making her capable of using terms she had not learned in grade four. The teach-ins by priests and students, according to Teta, have inculcated in the members the doctrines of Marx and Lenin, as well as the current issue on the "dismantling of US bases."

There were instances, Teta related, when she and other members from Cantimpla and other neighboring areas were transported by trucks to the city to attend rallies of the

Bayan group.

As Teta got more involved in the movement, she learned of the "compartmentalization" strategy, where each group within the movement are not aware of the activities of the other. "Compart ang mga assignments sa kada miembro," Teta said. (Assignments of members were compartmentalized).

For four years, Teta recruited neighbors and friends for membership, and listed more names for liquidation whenever members refuse to give support to the movement. "Ang Kalihokan dili makadawat ug kapakyasan busa patyon kadtong makasiak sa organisasyon," Teta recalled. (The movement cannot accept failures, thus they have to kill those who may cause the disunity of the group).

Until one day, Teta saw the name of her father in the list of those to be liquidated. Her father, also recruited to the movement, stopped giving a share of the returns of the marijuana he has planted when he got the seedlings from unknown persons.

It was at this point when Teta realized of the brutal ways of the movement which she can never accept. She wanted to get out but it was too late. She too will be killed. Thus, she went to the military detachment set up in barangay Gaas to seek refuge.

* **

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CSO: 4200/158

Today, Teta is out of the organization, but she is still not free to go around by herself. Her life is at stake. But the saddest part of Teta's experience, was that she only learned late that she was hooked by a Communist group. "Ignorante ako busa wa gyud ako makasabot kon unsa kanang komunismo. Ang ako lang nahibaw-an nga kon mouban ko sa ilang kawsa mahaw-as na ako sa kalisod ug kakabos," Teta said. (I was ignorant about what Communism is all about. All I cared about when I was recruited that someone can help me out in my poverty.)

But Teta said the solution to her problem never came. Instead, she lived in fear and deception. Since the movement came to her place, Teta said, there were many who were killed. And she felt guilty about them because she felt responsible for listing their names.

PHILIPPINES

BRIEFS

DROP IN FOREIGN INVESTMENTS--Foreign investments in new and existing local companies last month totaled P95 million, down by 66 percent from P142 million registered in September last year, according to Securities and Exchange Commission [SEC] figures. The SEC registered 614 new enterprises last month, of which 58 had foreign capital. About P5.5 million of the foreign capital went to the newly formed companies while P89.4 million was invested as additional equity of 13 old companies. In August, 54 new companies were registered with a total of P9.8 million in foreign investments. American investors accounted for P2.1 million or 38.2 percent of the foreign investments in the new firms last month. The financing, insurance, real estate and business services sector received P2.2 million or 40 percent of the foreign capital in newly registered companies. Compared to P89.4 million in additional foreign capital for existing companies last month, recorded for August was P275.4 million. Of the additional foreign equity registered last month, 97.1 percent went to the manufacturing sectors. [Text] [Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 28 Oct 86 p 2 HK]

/9716
CSO: 4200/140

ISOC REORGANIZATION PLANNED, NO MORE 'RED' ZONES

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 21 Sep 86 pp 1, 16

[Unattributed report: "ISOC Will Be Reorganized Next Month"]

[Text] The ISOC [Internal Security Operations Command] will definitely be reorganized next month. Both central and regional forces will be reduced. Focus of work will be on development activities. There are no more "red" zones, that is, zones where there are clashes with armed forces.

Lt Gen Wanchai Ruangtrakun, the deputy army chief of staff and acting army chief of staff, was interviewed by reporters on the morning of 20 September when he opened the Week of Goods at Cost Fair. When asked about the reorganization of the ISOC, he said that the reorganization will be carried out after the reshuffle this October, because many positions will change hands, such as chief of staff and assistant chief of staff. These changes will affect positions in the ISOC, too. Also, certain police officials involved with the ISOC are retiring. Thus, we will have to wait until next month.

When asked whether the manpower of the ISOC will be reduced in 1987, Lt Gen Wanchai said that a report has been sent to the director of communist suppression activities. The only thing necessary is for the director to sign his name giving approval. If he does, things will get underway in October. The ISOC will have a new structure, and it will play a new role. It will be leaner, and its forces will concentrate on more correct targets. Both central and regional forces will be reduced. The ISOC's role in development work will be increased. It will be concerned with ideals and the peaceful struggle in the cities, which have been infiltrated in several forms. In the provinces, control of those zones that have been declared peace zones and that are free of fighting will be turned over to the provinces and districts. The military will play a greater role in development work.

Lt Gen Wanchai was asked about ISOC types in each region. He said that there are now no more Type 1 ISOC units, or red zones. Type 2 units remain in a few provinces. Most are type 3 and 4 units. A further reduction for several provinces will be announced in 1987.

The acting army chief of staff discussed the problem of terrorists in the south urging people to destroy the forests. He said that the Region 4 ISOC was instructed to gather data. But because things are still not clear, the Ministry of Interior has been asked to help conduct an investigation. Actually, there are not many problems. Border cooperation between Thailand and Malaysia is good. More and more terrorists have surrendered. In 1987, the use of weapons and military forces will decline in all regions. More emphasis will be placed on the peaceful political line.

11943
CSO: 4207/24

THAILAND

PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS CHAIRMAN VIEWS ROLE, MP IMAGE

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 29 Sep 86 p 3

[Interview with Charat Phuachuai, an MP from Phetchabun and the deputy chairman of the House Affairs Subcommittee; date and place not specified]

[Excerpts] [Question] What are the powers and duties of the House Affairs Subcommittee?

[Answer] First of all, I want to expain that this is something new. This arose in 1985. During the 1983 general election, parliament established a special subcommittee to discuss revising the rules and regulations in 1983. But this was not actually done until 1985. The special subcommittee created a number of regular subcommittees such as the the National Budget Monitoring Subcommittee, the Women and Youth Subcommittee, and the House Affairs Subcommittee. These 18 regular subcommittees were approved by parliament in 1985. That is, the House Affairs Subcommittee was established by parliament only a year ago. Then parliament was dissolved. Before it was dissolved, parliament did not clearly stipulate the powers and duties of this subcommittee.

After the recent (1986) election, the powers and duties of this subcommittee were stipulated. Mr Suphatra Ketsuk, the chairman, called a meeting of all 19 members of the subcommittee. The members of the subcommittee felt that the subcommittee should have powers and duties of two types: 1. be involved in the affairs of parliament in the Office of Secretary General of Parliament and 2. carry on activities outside the Office of the Secretary General of Parliament.

In the end, it was decided that the House Affairs Subcommittee would be responsible for finding ways to enhance the status of the House in order to make it a perfect legislative institution and a data center on problems confronting the nation and people and on ways of solving the problems. The purpose is to turn parliament into a legislative body that is accepted by the other institutions in society.

[Question] Does this subcommittee serve as coordinator between the other 17 subcommittees and parliament and the government?

[Answer] Sometimes, if we feel that national administration is concerned with other ministries. We invite officials from those ministries to come and answer questions about the problems. We have the right to do this. But we do this in our capacity as MPs. If things were concentrated in this subcommittee, the work would be too broad. We discuss things within the subcommittee first and then submit a motion to the other subcommittees concerned.

[Question] Have you received good cooperation when you have asked outsiders, including government officials and private individuals, to come explain matters before the subcommittee?

[Answer] Asking outsiders to appear for questioning or subpoenaing documents is done in accord with the articles of the constitution. The problem is that government officials don't always cooperate when called to appear before a subcommittee. They don't come, or they refuse to give information. The constitution does not give us the right to punish these people. Thus, the subcommittees don't have the power to force people to cooperate. We feel that we should have this power in such cases. During the past 6-7 years, people have submitted bills to grant such powers, but the bills have never passed. It is claimed that this would conflict with the provisions of the constitution. In the developed countries, there are clear penalties.

[Question] What can be done to solve this problem?

[Answer] At the last meeting, we discussed how much power each subcommittee should have. The deputy secretary general of parliament will conduct a study and make comparisons with the developed countries, such as the European countries, the United States, and Australia. The data will be used to discuss what type of subcommittee system we should have.

Besides this, we will also consider whether the government should place two important units, that is, the the Office of the Commission to Counter Corrpution (OCCC) and the Office of the Auditor General of Thailand, under the control of parliament and whether this would facilitate national administration. We will conduct a study after making a comparision with other countries.

[Question] What role does this subcommittee play in helping MPs gain greater understanding concerning parliament.

[Answer] We make information available to all MPs. That is, the subcommittee feels that it should make suggestions to help promote democracy. We feel that this is our duty. We have to explain things so that it is understood that MPs are responsible for carrying on legislative activities and supervising national administration. We will point out principles and ideals so that MPs do not use their powers to interfere with the other branches.

[Question] Some say that the Speaker should remain neutral at parliamentary meetings. How important is that?

[Answer] The Speaker of the House is appointed based on the constitution. He is appointed for the term of parliament, that is, 4 years. Thus, regardless of

who holds this position or chairs parliamentary meetings, the important thing is that he must conduct himself properly based on his powers and duties. That is, he is the head of the legislative branch, which is responsible for supervising the administrative work of the government. Thus, regardless of whether he comes from a government or opposition party, the Speaker of the House must remain neutral. This is very important.

[Question] Why do you think about the role played by the Speaker at past meetings?

[Answer] In the past, the Speaker has sometimes used his powers incorrectly. That is, he has tended to take the side of the government and government MPs. If the Speaker does this frequently, in the end the people will think that the legislative branch is subordinate to the executive branch, which is contrary to democratic principles. The two branches must be independent of each other. The number of people who admire parliament will decline.

[Question] What should be done to prevent this?

[Answer] I don't think that anything needs to be done to solve this problem The Speaker and the two deputy speakers are aware of this. I hope that they will correct this themselves in the future.

[Question] Senators have held debates and criticized MPs. How do you feel about this?

[Answer] I think that those who have made such criticisms don't really understand the democratic system. They don't understand the principles and ideals of democracy. Some of these people are used to a dictatorial system. They have a narrow viewpoint and feel that the House should do things in a superficial manner like them. But the House should do things in a very careful and thorough manner. I don't think that such things should happen again.

[Question] There have frequently been reports that some MPs are involved in activities that pose a danger to society. In view of this, do you think that measures should be implemented to control the behavior of MPs?

[Answer] I don't think so. We feel that everyone has equal status. It would be very difficult to say that this or that person is a danger to society. However, we will try to point out democratic principles and ideals and show people what their duties as MPs are. We will put great emphasis on this.

[Question] There are 347 MPs. But occasionally, only 100 MPs have been present when important laws have been passed. Do you think that this is proper?

[Answer] I think that that is correct and proper in principle. It doesn't matter how many vote in favor of a bill as long it is passed by a majority. MPs who do not support a bill should attend the meeting and exercise their right to vote against it. If they don't take the trouble to attend, it indicates that they accept the law.

[Question] An effort is being made to revise the constitution to have the Speaker of the House serve as president of parliament. Is that necessary?

[Answer] Very. This must be done in order to have a more democratic system. Most people and most MPs support this in order to have a more democratic system. The opposition parties have taken action, and I have spoken in parliament. The opposition parties are now obtaining the signatures of their 115 members. They will then need the signatures of two more MPs from government parties to have the 117 signatures needed to submit a motion to revise the constitution.

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CSO: 4207/24

COMMERCE MINISTRY VIEWS RICE PRICE, FARMERS REACT

Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 23 Oct 86 pp 1, 18

[Excerpt] The Committee To Intervene and Raise Rice Prices [CIRRP], which is headed by Police Cpt Surat Osathanukhro, the minister of commerce, held a meeting on the afternnon of 22 October at the Ministry of Commerce. After the meeting, Mr Prachuap Chaiyasan, the deputy minister of commerce, told reporters that during the 1986/1987 rice production season, the paddy yield will reach 19.2 million tons--17 million tons from the annual wet rice crop and 2.2 million tons from the second rice crop. It is expected that approximately 4 million tons will be exported.

Mr Prachuap said that in preparation for handling the paddy that is being harvested, the Committee To Intervene and Raise Rice Prices has issued the following measures: 1. The Ministry of Commerce will take steps to enable the farmers to keep as much of their paddy as possible. The Bank for Agriculture and Cooperatives and the commercial banks will extend credit to farmers who have granaries. The banks will make low-interest loans up to 5 percent of the value of the paddy harvested. 2. The rice mills will be encouraged to solve the problem concerning the amount of paddy by extending packing credits to the mills at an interest rate of 7 percent a year. The Ministry of Finance will be asked to abolish the 9-percent trade tax. 3. The Department of Foreign Trade will purchase rice for its stocks. As much rice as possible will be exported at the beginning of the season. Those exporters who suffer losses at the beginning of the season will be given support. At present, there are advance rice sales contracts for a large quantity of rice. Export credits will be given as before. 4. Measures will be implemented to carry on counter trade with other countries. A subcommittee has been established to compile detailed data and recommend methods to the government's special affairs committee. The CIRRP will evaluate the rice trading activities on a weekly basis.

The deputy minister of commerce said that long-term measures include having the government help the farmers have their own granaries. As for the government-to-government rice contracts, the rice mills and exporters will submit bids. Targets for this year's paddy prices have not yet been set. A control plan, which will include prices, will be formulated.

Mr Suthep Thuaksuban, the deputy minister of agriculture, said that the Ministry of Agriculture has proposed measures to link the rice program with

the credits for agriculture and production for markets program, for which 500 million baht has been earmarked, and the paddy storage program, which has a budget of 300 million baht. This money is from the Farmers Welfare Fund. The purpose is to keep the farmers from having to sell large quantities of rice.

Mr Suthep said that besides this, the Bank for Agriculture and Cooperatives will extend the time limit for farmers to pay their debts. Normally, debts are collected in December and Jaunary every year. This will be extended to March and April. Most of the measures stipulated will be market promotion measures. The government is stressing extending 5 billion baht in credits in order to speed up exports and keep costs low. The various obstacles to exports will be eliminated. There will be free trade. An effort will be made to inject credits at all stages. Money will not be thrown away as in the past. It is thought that rice prices will rise.

Mr Prarom Buasamli, the chairman of the Farmers Group of Thailand, said that there is nothing new about this policy. He is afraid that the government will encounter problems on this, because many farmers will be unhappy. There will undoubtedly be demonstrations. He feels that the policy should go farther than this. Mr Phot Isarasanao, the under secretary of commerce, said that Ministry of Commerce mechanisms for the export of rice at the beginning of the season are already in place. Preparations have been made concerning times and markets. But he can't disclose things at this time. Foreign traders would take action immediately. That would be bad for our rice trading activities on foreign markets.

11943
CSO: 4207/45

THAILAND

UNIONS DISPUTE WAGE BOOST, CITE LABOR LAW VIOLATIONS

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 29 Sep 86 pp 1, 16

[Unattributed report: "Labor Unions Disagree Over Raising the Minimum Wage"]

[Text] The labor unions disagree over whether the minimum wage should be raised. One faction says that raising the minimum wage will have an adverse effect on the workers. The other faction says that the minimum wage must be raised, because the economy is beginning to improve and sales have increased. Phaisan says that a strike can be called within 24 hours.

On the evening of 28 September at the Narai Hotel, after the meeting on the topic "The Labor Law," Mr Pricha Chittayanphong, the secretary general of the Employees Council of the National Free Laborers Organization, talked with reporters about adjusting the minimum wage. He said that he will not oppose raising the minimum wage. But he will not cooperate either. Because in the present economic situation, if the minimum wage is raised, this will have an adverse effect on employees. Today, many factories are not paying the minimum wage stipulated by law.

Mr Pricha said that the four labor councils should find ways to compel employers to obey the law. So far, no employer has ever gone to jail for violating the Labor Law. He will not cooperate in the movement to raise the minimum law unless there are measures to afford real protection.

Mr Nikhom Tengyai, a member of the Employees Council of the Labor Federation of Thailand, said that the minimum wage should be raised this year. If it is not raised this year, this will affect income distribution. Income distribution will decline, and the use of child and female laborers will increase.

"If the government does not give attention to raising the minimum wage, society will deteriorate even more," said Mr Nikhom.

Mr Wichai Losuwannachinda, an advisor to the Employees Council of the Labor Council of Thailand, said that in the past the employees, employers and government have been able to reach a compromise. But the decision is up to the government. If employees can give enough reasons, the government will approve a raise in the minimum wage. If that happens, the employers, who oppose this, will have to go along.

Mr Wichai said that the minimum wage will probably be raised. But more studies must be done to determine how much to raise it. The employees have proposed an 8-percent raise. There isn't enough time left this year. The raise will most likely come around the beginning of next year.

"There isn't any problem raising the minimum wage at this time. The price of goods hasn't dropped. But there is compensation on the interest-rate front. Oil prices and prices of agricultural goods have fallen. Adjusting the minimum wage will stimulate the domestic economy, which will benefit the 2 million people in the country who are unemployed," said Mr Wichai. He added that in the present economic situation, employers are hiring more people. This is because the economy is improving, and they can sell more goods.

Mr Thanong Pho-an, the president of the Employees Council of the Labor Council of Thailand, said that the Employers Council has the right to oppose raising the minimum wage. But they must have reasons for doing so. However, approximately 50 percent of the employers are not obeying the Labor Law. Government officials must take steps to expand the income base. Mr Thanong said that if the minimum wage is not raised, he will write letters to the prime minister and everyone concerned.

Mr Phaisan Thawatchainan, the president of the Employees Council of the Labor Federation of Thailand and an advisor to the Community Action Party, said that the call for an increase in the minimum wage is not an attempt to win votes. His group is prepared to cooperate with laborers. His group can call a strike within 24 hours.

11943
CSO: 4207/24

THAILAND

WEAPONS TRAFFICKING ON CAMBODIAN BORDER CONTINUES

Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 22 Oct 86 pp 1, 16

[Excerpt] Police Maj Gen Bunchu Wankanon, the commander of the Suppression Division, learned that AK rifles were going to be traded at Gold Store No [illegible] at the Aranyaprathet Market in Prachinburi Province. He ordered Police Col Chat Kunladilok, the deputy commander of the Suppression Division, and Police Lt Col Suphot Phuangphat, the deputy superintendent of Precinct 3, Suppression Division, to take a force of policemen and arrest the weapons traffickers. They were to coordinate things with Police Lt Col Sukho Phungphrai, the chief inspector at the Prachinburi provincial police station in Aranyaprathet District. On 20 October, the police surrounded the gold shop. In order to find out what the buyers and sellers were doing, the Suppression Division officials sent Police Sergeant Prinya, or Pok, Sitha, age 33, a squad leader with the Region 2 Border Patrol Police who had been dismissed from government service for involvement with weapons traffickers but who had been cleared of the charge by the court and was in the process of being reinstated, and Police Private Watchara, or Daeng, a former border patrol policeman who had been dismissed on narcotics charges, into the shop to mingle with the traffickers.

At 2000 hours on 20 October, the buyers and sellers went to Ban Mai Pak Hong in Khlong Nam Sai Subdistrict, Aranyaprathet District, Prachinburi Province, which is about 3 km from the Thai border, in order to examine 30 AK rifles, which were to be sold for 800 baht apiece or a total of 24,000 baht.

A news report stated that on the morning of 20 October, Police Cpt Rianchai Chinnawong, the officer on duty, received word that a trafficker had hidden a quantity of ammunition at Ban Thai Samarot in Ban Mai Saithong Subdistrict, Aranyaprathet District. He and Police Sublieutenant Sutthiphong Somthawisit, the head of the Special Investigation Team, went and conducted an inspection. They found 2,035 rounds of AK ammunition in a fertilizer sack and cardboard box buried near the edge of Ban Thai Samarot reservoir. It is not known to whom the ammunition belongs.

11943
CSO: 4207/45

THAILAND

COLUMNIST FAULTS WEAPONS PURCHASES, CITES SOCIAL NEEDS

Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 3 Oct 86 p 3

[Good Morning column by Mangkon Halep: "The Owners of the Country Are Suspicious"]

[Excerpt] If you think the budget alloted for purchasing weapons is too small, then don't buy any. Wouldn't that be better. There's is no way we can beat them. It would be better to spend the money to help the people. Do we live in a world of peace or a world of war? Why do we have to purchase weapons when we are hungry?

Besides the budget for weapons, many people want to know about the education budget. Today, there are about 600-700,000 teachers in Thailand. And that does not include the large number of instructors subordinate to the Office of State Universities. We have give large sums of money to various units to conduct studies, and they have all found that today, all Thai can read and write and that everyone has at least a Grade 6 education as required by law. According to these studies, illiteracy no longer exists in Thailand.

But the mass media has probed into this and learned that there are still many illiterate Thai who live in dire poverty. Many people have written letters saying that we have spent huge sums training teachers and building schools and spent money to conduct studies showing that illiteracy has been wiped out. But there are still Thai who cannot read and write. They have asked if anyone is embarrassed.

Others wonder how much is being spent on public health. There are many Thai who are in need of medical treatment. They rely on quacks instead of the primary public health services provided by the state.

The difference between the public health and defense budgets is that we cannot become friends with the diseases. But we can become friends with the other countries in the world. Almost 300 billion baht will be spent. The people should have the right to question this. You shouldn't get upset.

11943
CSO: 4207/45

BRIEFS

LIBYAN TRIP EXPLAINED--Six Vanuatuans and an Irianese man have left Port Vila for Sydney on their second attempt to travel to Libya. On their first attempt to travel to Libya via Syndey, 8 days ago, the men were refused entry by Australian immigration officials and returned to Port Vila. Before their departure today, the secretary general of the ruling Vanuaaku Party, Mr (Barak Sopei), denied that the men were to undergo terrorist training in Libya. He said they would study journalism and other subjects. Mr (Sopei) said the six Vanuatuans were members of his party and that their trip had been arranged by the party. He also said his party had lodged complaints with the Australian and French Governments over the treatment the men had received in Sydney and Noumea during their first attempt to travel to Libya. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0800 GMT 15 Nov 86 BK] /12232

PRESIDENT CRITICIZES FOREIGN POLICY--Vanuatu's president, Ati George Sokomanu, has opened the budget session of Parliament with a speech critical of aspects of the government's foreign policy. He said the country was facing problems in trade, development, and education--problems which he blamed on the government and its foreign outlook. In response, the prime minister, Father Walter Lini, disputed the president's assessment, saying he did not believe the problems were caused by the government's foreign policy. He said his foreign policy enabled Vanuatu to work equally with all countries in the region and the world. The prime minister blamed his country's economic problems on the fall in world prices for Vanuatu's main export commodities. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 19 Nov 86 BK] /12232

CSO: 4200/143

CREW MEMBERS TRIED FOR ILLEGAL IMPORTATION

Hanoi DOC LAP in Vietnamese 17 Sep 86 p 6

[Article by Quang Chi: "Story of a Trial a Loss of Moral Value"]

[Text] The ship Tien Giang, which has 4,500 horsepower and a capacity of 6,206 tons, and belongs to Maritime POL [petroleum, oil and lubricants] Transportation Corporation No 1 of the Ministry of Supply, broke down and had to be taken abroad to be repaired. Decision No 195VT, date 20 May 1985, of the Ministry of Supply, stipulated that on its return trip the ship had to transport gasoline, and while it was abroad the cadres and sailors had to strictly observe all internal regulations and rules regarding the buying and selling of goods and importation. At the same time, they had to make maximum effort to ensure navigation safety when en route and during the return trip.

Thus on 14 June 1985, with 45 cadres and sailors aboard, the ship left Hai Phong. On 25 June 1985 it arrived at a port in an Asian country. On 28 July 1985 the repairs were completed and the ship began the return trip. The ship was commanded by Pham Van Binh, 38 years old. Vu Tan, 40 years old, was the political office; Tran Van Dong, 45 years old, was the first mate; and Dang Van Do, 42 years old, was the chief engineer.

Dan Nguen Thao, deputy director of Maritime POL transportation Corporation No 1, served as the group's leader.

During the return trip, when the ship Tien Giang neared the Gulf of Bac Bo it should have gone directly to Hai Phong but it turned south along the coast. About 40 nautical miles from Con Co Island it met the ship Song Lam, going in the opposite direction. The two ships signaled each other and the ship Tien Giang tied up alongside the ship Song Lam. A few hours later after the "conversation" was over, the ship Tien Giang turned north. About seven nautical miles from Con Co Island it met the ship Ha Long 2. The above-mentioned scene was repeated and the Tien Giang pulled alongside Ha Long 2. Only after the transaction was completed did the ship Tien Giang leisurely make its way back to the port of Hai Phong. If it had only tied up to have a conversation, that would have been nothing unusual, for that was a source of happiness when sailors meet one another at sea. But no! When the ship Tien Giang tied up alongside the other two ships it transferred to them rather large quantities of goods it had brought back from abroad.

On 6 August 1985, when it returned to Hai Phong the customs organ inspected the ship and learned about the two above-mentioned incidents. It also found aboard the ship Tien Giang large quantities of goods concealed in many different places: on the deck, in holds, in the engine room, in the cabins, etc.

The goods aboard the ship or transferred to the ships Song Lam and Ha Long 2 included more than 30 products and nearly 20 kinds of spare parts. In all, there were hundreds of invoices valued at 3,904,407 dong. Practically none of those goods had been declared to the cadres or sailors of the ship prior to the inspection.

The ships Song Lam and Ha long 2 were also inspected by the public security organ of Quang Nam-Da Nang and the above-mentioned goods were found.

The cadres and crew of the ship Tien Giang committed 97 criminal violations. The public security organ carried out an investigation and found that when the ship departed everyone took along large or small amounts of foreign exchange. Some people also took along gold. Others took along artistic handicrafts.

When the ship Tien Giang anchored at buoy No 0 to be inspected, 31 of the 45 people admitted that they had transferred goods to the other two ships, but they only declared small amounts. For example, there were 100 invoices for a certain product but only one person acknowledged ownership of one invoice. Many goods aboard the ship Tien Giang were not claimed by anyone.

Concluding that that was a case of illegal buying and selling, the abuse of state facilities and an official trip abroad for personal profit, and tax evasion, the People's Organ of Control prosecuted a number of people with responsibility in the case: Pham Van Binh, Vu Tan, Tran Van Dong, Dang Van Do, Huynh Dieu (55 years old and captain of the ship Song Lam), and Ha Huy Lan, 39 years old, captain of the ship Ha Long 2.

A matter worthy of attention was that Dao Nguyen Thao, who headed the group, had been assigned responsibility by the General Department and the Ministry, and in report No 542BC, dated 17 August 1985, signed by corporation director Nguyen Van Dinh, in part three, dealing with reasons and responsibilities, stated that "The above-mentioned serious violation by the crew of the ship Tien Giang was clear. The ship's command committee, including comrade Thao, was completely responsible for that incident."

The confession of Dao Nguyen Thao to the economic police organ of Hai Phong on 8 October 1985 included the following passage:

"The General Director did not assign me a function or mission on the trip. I was present on the ship but was powerless because no one supported me. They made arrangements with one another."

The mistake made by the cadres and crew of the ship Tien Giang was clear.

That incident was truly regrettable. The people who violated the law lowered their moral value for the sake of personal profit. They all had specialized knowledge and were educated. No one had a prior criminal record.

Their ship was repaired, but they themselves will have to undergo a period of repair. What a pity.

From that trial it is evident that at present many people are taking advantage of their positions and abusing state facilities, from trucks and railroad cars to ships, and even airplanes, for personal profit. Sometimes they even steal state goods, and expropriated possessions of the people and their comrades for themselves. Such people are gradually being pulled out into the light and their crimes are sometimes even more serious than those in this case.

5616
CSO: 4209/62

STERNER MEASURES URGED AGAINST SOCIAL PARASITES

Hanoi DOC LAP in Vietnamese 17 Sep 86 p 5

[Article by Tran Phuong Quang: "Be Even More Stern and Timely"]

[Text] Does anyone want negative phenomena to continue forever? Yes! Storks who want to take advantage of muddy water. But such a comparison is insulting to storks. It must be said that they are insects who want to render our pot of soup inedible. It is only regrettable that such insects are becoming fatter and fatter, and everyone hates them. Thus they still seek sophisticated ways to sneak through so that they can continue to exist and cause trouble.

How much is a bar of imported Camay soap they use and, and why do they belittle people who use domestically produced soap? How much is a package of "555" cigarettes which they smoke, and why do they look down on people who smoke Sa Pa or Song Cau cigarettes?

When they have children--even when they are still small--they use all schemes so that they can have a house, at least one with a tile roof, by building one, taking one over, buying one, etc., so that they can prosper. They also sneer at people whom they term "stupid," who must live below standard, a square meter per person, and who lack conveniences.

Many other annoying scenes also confront the eyes and hearts of honest people every day. Who are those insects who live so "elegantly"?

They are very "talented"! They eat tons, tens of tons, and even hundreds of tons of rice. They consume tons and tens of tons of cement. They also consume hundreds of tons of nitrogenous fertilizer. Their appetites are insatiable. They chew up iron and steel, from roofing sheets to steel tubing, I beams, and U beams. Then they drink kerosene by taking a little from everyone. They gather up the clothing and other choice goods sold by state commerce. They even steal earth from dikes even though that causes the dike sluices to break easily. They also have seals used on letters of introduction to buy goods domestically and abroad. Don't think that they refrain from "eating" rubber, POL [petroleum, oil and lubricants], coal, and fish.

The teeth of such insects are terrible. They are boring deeply and consuming the flesh of honest people.

They are even humane and intelligent. They also criticize us for being dumb and stupid and not knowing how to make out like they do, so we must listen to static on loudspeakers, watch the neighbor's TV, and eat smelly state retail store rice and tomatoes. Why not be like them and have stereo recorders, watch color TV, eat our fill of meat rolls, travel in elegant "coupes," etc.?

Someone will tell me that there are not many such people. No! I very much applaud scientists who invent things and receive big bonuses, talented artists who produce outstanding works and receive big royalties, meritorious cadres who receive appropriate special treatment, and people who go abroad and bring back the results of their labor. Such people are entitled to rewards. We only demand justice. We only want to stay the hand of people who upset social and economic order and morality and are taking advantage of the difficult situation in our country to suck the blood of others, then brazenly denigrate honest people.

Small insects can cause a dike to break. Locusts can strip an entire healthy tree. Grasshoppers can devastate a large field. The insects who have harmed society for years have developed to an astonishing degree. Even more astonishing, everyone sees that and is dissatisfied, but they continue to exist and grow.

Strong insecticides must be used to eliminate such insects.

We must be more stern and timely. Those are legitimate demands of honest people, so that our society can become pure and orderly and make progress.

5616
CSO: 4209/62

BRIEFS

VIETNAMESE WORKERS IN USSR--TIEN PHONG journal this week reports on its front page the first festival activity organized by Vietnamese youths who are working or attending training courses at various Soviet enterprises and training establishments in Ulyanovsk, Lenin's birthplace. At the festival, Vietnamese and Soviet friends exchanged viewpoints and experience to develop vocation trainings for workers of various key sectors of the Vietnamese national economy. The journal also carries a picture of Mr (Nguyen Trung Tien), a Vietnamese construction worker in Ashkhabad,capital of the Turkmen SSR, and an article by (Vasilyev) describing studying efforts by Vietnamese workers in (Tomaduez) who are attending specialized training courses in order to contribute to building their Vietnamese fatherland. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 7 Nov 86 BK] /9738

CSO: 4209/137

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VIETNAM

HANOI MEETING MARKS VIETNAM COAL MINERS' DAY

BK141555 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Report with portions recorded on Hanoi 12 November mass meeting held to mark 50th anniversary of the Vietnam Coal Miners' Day]

[Summary] The Ministry of Mines and Coal on 12 November organized a solemn meeting to mark the 50th anniversary of the traditional Vietnam coal miners' day at the Vietnam-Soviet Cultural, Labor and Friendship Palace in Hanoi.

Attending the meeting were Nguyen Huu Tho, vice chairman of the Council of State and chairman of the National Assembly; Do Muoi, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Thanh Binh, secretary of the CPV Central Committee and secretary of the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee; Hoang Quoc Viet, honorary chairman of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; and Comrades Vu Mao, Pham The Duyet, and Doan Trong Truyen; and leading cadres of party and people's committees of Quang Ninh, Lang Son, Bac Thai, and Quang Nam-Danang Provinces. Also attending this meeting were representatives from the Soviet and Polish embassies in Hanoi and Soviet specialists working with the Vietnamese coal sector.

Addressing the meeting, Comrade Tran Anh Vinh, acting minister of mines and coal, reviewed the glorious traditional struggle of the Vietnamese coal miners during the past 50 years. He hailed the coal miners for their great efforts to contribute to building the fatherland during the past years, especially during the two wars of resistance for national salvation. He urged the coal sector to strive to achieve the target production output of 7.5-8 million metric tons of coal by 1990.

"On behalf of the CPV Central Committee, the Council of State, and the Council of Ministers, Comrade Do Muoi warmly hailed cadres and workers of the coal sector for their labor and efforts to increase production output during the past years. Dealing with the present tasks of the coal sector, Comrade Do Muoi said:

[Begin Do Muoi recording] "Tasks of the coal sector for 1986 are very great. The sector must satisfactorily formulate and carry out plans for the 1987 and 1986-90 periods. It must strive to increase the coal production output, improve the quality of coal, and reduce production cost, thereby meeting the increasing demands of coal in the national economy. I firmly believe that, with the high sense of responsibility toward the cause of national construction and defense,and in developing its tradition of struggle, bravery, and creativity, the coal sector will strive to change its work concepts, rearrange production, renovate management in the spirit of the party Central Committee Political Bureau's draft Resolution No. 306 on ensuring the autonomy of basic economic units in production and business, developing the workers' right to collective mastery, and implementing the three revolutions with the scientific and technological revolution as a lynchpin. In carrying out these tasks, you comrades will surely fulfill the 1986 State Plan and score many great achievements to welcome the coming Sixth CPV Congress." [applause; end recording]

Comrade Pham Nhu Viet, acting chairman of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions, on behalf of the confederation, awarded cadres and workers of the coal sector a scroll with an inscription: 50 years of glorious tradition, strive to overcome all difficulties to produce more coal for the fatherland.

/9738
CSO: 4209/137

HA BAC PROVINCE HOLDS PARTY CONGRESS

BK141031 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Report by station correspondent Nguyen Huu Kien]

[Excerpts] "At the seventh congress of the Ha Bac Provincial Party Organization, 345 official delegates representing over 70,000 party members reached an identity of views over an assessment of the strong points and weaknesses mentioned in the political report and the self-criticism report of the provincial party organization Executive Committee.

"Over the past few years, Ha Bac has paid great attention to applying technical innovations, establishing production programs, selecting and introducing high-yield crop varieties--such as those for rice, peanuts, corn, potatoes, and tobacco--suitable to each particular cropping season in production, thereby creating the possibility to develop winter and summer crop production in all the three regions throughout the province.

"Compared with the 1976-1980 period, grain production volume increased by 12 percent and pork production was up by 38 percent. The local economy has been being gradually shifted from self-sufficiency and self-supply to the production of goods.

"In the part dealing with overall assessment and reasons, the political report [of the provincial party congress] reads in part as follows: We have still displayed many shortcomings and weaknesses. The most prevalent shortcomings are that we have failed to develop to the fullest our latent potential as a midland province, to focus our efforts on key economic problems, and to create conditions for economic integration and mutual support among the province's three regions [mountain, midlands, and lowlands]. The pace of economic development still remains slow and there are weaknesses in various aspects. Efforts have yet to be focused on the agricultural and forestry front. Grain and food production activities have yet to be steady. The volume export-oriented marketable farm produce still remains small, given the province's latent potential. Afforestation efficiency still remains low. And, forest protection is not good enough. There has been a failure to create a rational agricultural-industrial structure in the province in general and in its subordinate districts in particular.

"This assessment made by the seventh congress of the Ha Bac Provincial Party Organization is also regarded as a guideline for activities aimed at promoting economic development in the three regions--mountain, midland, and lowlands--in Ha Bac Province. Ha Bac has three economic regions. In reality, these three regions can achieve simultaneous growth through mutual support, and thereby improve the welfare of cadres and people.

"Through the views aired by the delegates to the congress, to achieve economic development each region must develop its self-motivation and creativity and each must mutually assist other regions in the province. Ha Bac has 214,000 hectares of forests and forest land. Although the terrace and slash-and-burn areas planted with grain crops in Ha Bac show some increase, the volume of grain purchased by the state from these areas has increasingly declined with each passing year. The province's mountain region has failed to ensure enough grain for its own consumption. Every year the province has had to continue to send grain supplies to its mountain districts.

"Under its plan for agricultural-forestry development, Ha Bac will concentrate on promoting grain development in all the three regions--mountain, midlands, and lowlands--trying to do so in such a way that by 1990, it can attain 650,000-670,000 metric tons with an average per-capital grain output reaching 320-330 kg per year. To attain this target, each region will have different tasks. As an immediate task, the mountain region will continue to concentrate on carrying out afforestation and the cultivation of long-term and short-term industrial crops--such as tea, sugarcane, soybeans, and tobacco--and raising large domestic animals. The cultivation of grain crops must be carried out only as companion cropping. Thus, the mountain region will have to produce timber for use as mining pillars and for construction as well as raw materials for handicraft production and to provide the lowland region with a bulk of its draft force. As for the midlands and lowlands regions, they will have to provide manpower and grain to the mountain region of Ha Bac."

Comrade Nguyen Thanh Quat, secretary of the Ha Bac Provincial Party Committee, spoke of the problem of capital investment in the province's three economic zones as follows:

[Begon recording] We must, on the one hand, perfect uniformly all the existing projects in order to exploit them intensively. In the mountain region, as an immediate task, we must tap the local potential and must, in accordance with the motto state-and-people-work-together, build many small irrigation dams as in that region electricity is not yet available and there have been no projects designed to tackle the irrigation requirements for production. In accordance with the spirit of the congress, in the years to come, efforts must be focused on the most important front--namely the water conservancy problem--by perfecting all the existing projects in order to exploit them intensively while building a number of new projects. This is a very decisive factor. [end recording]

Along with measures aimed at promoting intensive crop cultivation and animal husbandry in the three regions--mountain, midlands, and lowlands--Ha Bac must also have a contingent of cadres strong enough to provide leadership and management for economic development in each region. As an immediate task, Ha Bac must implement the system of providing senior accountants to cooperatives while considering the need to extend the term of office of cooperative management boards. Providing additional training to young party members so they can become competent in management and can have some technical knowledge and a firm political background has also been receiving attention from various party chapters.

A series of economic norms and of party-consolidating and party-building tasks is being presented to the Ha Bac provincial party organization. The cadres and people of Ha Bac realize that it is not logical for the province--which is a midland one without any vigorous changes--to seek state assistance to cover its expenditure budget.

At the congress, all the delegates unanimously agreed that it is necessary to achieve a rational economic development among the province's three regions in order to enable the province's economy to surge forward so it can make positive contributions to the common economy of the nation.

/9738
CSO: 4209/137

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL ON NATIONALITIES, ART POLICY

BK131323 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 29 Oct 86

[NHAN DAN 30 October editorial: "Policy of Nationalities in Culture and Art"]

[Text] Our party, state, and esteemed President Ho Chi Minh's policy on nationalities, which has applied for several decades, has made many achievements. The new relations of solidarity,which is based on socialist principles,between various nationalities groups throughout the country have been developed and consolidated. Equal rights for various tribal groups stipulated in the Constitution have become a real practice in the daily life of various ethnic groups in the delta and highlands areas. The spirit of assisting one another to overcome difficulties to triumphantly build socialism and firmly defend the Vietnamese fatherland is prevailing in all aspects of their daily life. In the cultural, literary, and artistic fields, various ethnic groups have implemented the inherited cultural policy, developed fine features of this traditional heritage, and exchanged viewpoints on progressive features in culture and art of various ethnic groups in Vietnam and in other fraternal countries. Many new literary and artistic works have been created, thanks to the training of the contingents of cultural cadres and artists which are on the increase.

We are very proud of our various nationalities culture; it looks like a flower garden with thousands of species of flowers. Vietnamese culture, literature, and art are a combination of cultural essences of various fraternal ethnic groups in the great family of Vietnam.

Cultural days' activities of Vietnamese ethnic groups organized recently to welcome the sixth national party congress will help appraise and affirm the value of new achievements of culture and art in the socialist system and accelerate the vigorous development of our national general culture. Our party's nationalities policy in culture, literature and art is being concretized to meet the requirements of new tasks and those in the cultural life of various ethnic groups. Organizations responsible for the development of culture, literature, and art must integrate experience to propose to the party and state new policies and systems aimed at ensuring essential conditions for the implementation of cultural activities in developed ethnic

groups areas. Many urgent problems have been raised, including the formulation of policies on forging, training, and using cultural cadres and artists of various ethnic groups. The disproportional development in cultural and artistic entertainment in ethnic groups areas must be overcome promptly.

Party organizations and the administration in mountain provinces and localities with various ethnic groups must realize essential needs to enhance the educational background of tribal people. Along with activities at general schools, we must rationally invest in other activities with an aim to improve the information and artistic sectors, exhibitions, and reading, and radio programs; protect historical relics; develop the role of various museums; and build a new lifestyle. We must enhance the educational background of various ethnic groups, eliminate illiteracy, and improve their political awareness. This will help ethnic groups understand various policies and acquire more scientific and technical knowledge, thus enabling them to increase labor productivity, improve socioeconomic tasks, and consolidate national defense and security tasks. This will also help build a new lifestyle for ethnic groups and contribute to constructing and defending the socialist fatherland.

The nationalities policy is a major policy of our party and state. It is a source of strength of socialism. It is very important for us to strive to change the concepts in carrying out tasks, and actively, correctly, and satisfactorily develop all material and spiritual potentials of all zones in our country to create a harmonious development in the socioeconomic, cultural, and artistic fields, thereby leading our country to further progress in all aspects for the prosperity of our country and for the happiness of all fraternal ethnic groups in our Vietnamese fatherland.

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NHAN DAN URGES OBSERVANCE OF CONSTITUTION, LAW

BK121039 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 8 Nov 86

[NHAN DAN 9 November editorial: "Live and Work in Accordance With the Constitution and Law"]

[Text] Exactly 40 years ago, on 9 November 1946, the first National Assembly approved the first Constitution of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam founded by great President Ho Chi Minh. The 1946 Constitution laid the foundation of a new democratic people's state machinery and recorded the results of our people's revolutionary struggle under the leadership of the Indochinese Communist Party founded and trained by respected and beloved Uncle Ho.

The Constitution recognizes and guarantees the democratic rights of citizens in conformity with the situation and characteristics of the revolutionary stage in our country. The 1946 Constitution, reflecting the determination of all the Vietnamese people, said in the foreword: The duty of our nation in this stage is to protect the territorial integrity, region total independence, and build the nation on the basis of democracy.

Following the victorious resistance against the French colonialists, the Vietnamese revolution shifted to a new period. The amended constitution adopted in 1959 was a declaration of our people which praised the clear-sighted leadership of the party and officially recognized the absolute party leadership in building socialism and unifying the country. This has been institutionalized into laws and rules which serve as a legal basis for the activities of society.

From the 1946 Constitution to the 1959 Constitution, Vietnam's constitutional regime scored outstanding steps of development which reflected the development of the Vietnamese revolution. The promulgation of the 1980 Constitution continued the steps of development which took shape in the 1959 Constitution and marked a new and very particular stage in the institutionalization of the party lines and policies by a basic law. The 1980 Constitution was a new constitution of the period of transition to socialism countrywide. Our state has materialized the Constitution by various important laws, establishing step by step the legal system for organizing the state machinery, managing

the socioeconomic tasks, and consolidating national defense and security. This included the penal code that constituted a new step of advance toward strengthening the socialist legal system.

The laboring people as socialist collective masters constitute the nature of the new regime in our country. The administration of the country through law is a characteristic of all states, including the socialist ones. According to the stipulations of the Constitution, all citizens must scrupulously observe law, and everyone is equally before law. The state agencies must respect and guarantee citizens' rights. However, this has not been thoroughly understood by all people. Some of the stipulations of the Constitution and state law have not been really implemented. Many state agencies have still slackened their managerial control and have, at times, even performed at variance with law.

Such illegal phenomena as grafting, establishing slush fund, doing illicit business, speculating, smuggling, practicing corruption, revenging oneself on good people, protecting bad people, and oppressing the people still prevail--even seriously in some localities. Criminal acts and negative phenomena have not been promptly checked, creating conditions and opportunities for the enemy to sabotage us ideologically and economically.

During the drive of self-criticism and criticism and the party congresses to present views in a broad, democratic, and constructive manner, large numbers of cadres, party members, and people have urgently demanded that the socialist legal system be strengthened, state discipline be restored, and social order be reestablished in order to protect the ethical values and valuable spirit of our nation.

Eager to recommend measures to purify the party, the state machinery, and society, Comrade General Secretary Truong Chinh said during the 10th Hanoi City Party Congress: All cadres and party members, regardless of their positions, are equal before discipline and the party regulations. All citizens are equal before law and in society. In case of a ruling party, all cadres and party members--no matter of what unit--must live and work in accordance with law without exception.

We will not tolerate any cadre or party member who violates the party discipline and regulations, nor will we allow anyone to abuse his authority to act against law or to violate the principles of social justice.

Advancing to the sixth party congress, our party is beginning a very important process to renovate thinking, behavior, organization, and cadres. We should renovate our thinking and lifestyle in society as well as the party viewpoint on law by overcoming the very erroneous viewpoints on citizens' duties and rights.

Law is the institutionalization of the party lines and policies. Observing law is to comply with the party lines and policies. All party organizations and members must set the best examples in the observance of law, cadres of the administration and management cadres at all levels from the central down to the grassroots must understand law all the more thoroughly.

Whoever violates law must be turned over to legal agencies for trial and will not be retained for disciplinary action by the establishment to which he belongs. All party and state agencies as well as all individuals are not authorized to interfere with the work of legal agencies or to protect violators in whatever form.

The socialist legal system in combination with public and social opinion constitutes an effective struggling force to enforce the implementation of the constitution and the observance of state discipline and social order.

All party committee echelons must provide regular leadership over the legal work and conduct the basic and advanced training of legal cadres to make sure that cadres are competent, good, diligent, frugal, honest, just, and impartial. They must strictly control the activities of legal agencies.

Let's live and work in accordance with the constitution and law.

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GOOD FULFILLMENT OF ECONOMIC PLANS URGED

Hanoi TAP CHI KE HOACH HOA in Vietnamese Jul 86 pp 4-6, 33

[Article: "Do a Good Job of Drafting the 1986-90 5-Year Plan and the 1987 Plan]

[Text] The 1986-1990 5-year plan has decisive significance in fulfilling the economic-social missions and objectives during the remaining years of the first phase of the period of transition to socialism. In 1987 the implementation of the resolution of the Sixth Party Congress will begin, with concentration on fulfilling the most important missions and most urgent needs in order to gradually stabilize the economic-social situation. Those plans must be drafted with good quality, positively, and solidly.

On drafting the 1986-1990 5-year plan:

In drafting of the 1986-1990 5-year plan and especially, the determination of guidelines, missions, and some principal objectives for 1990, it is necessary to fully understand the guiding thoughts set forth in the draft Political Report, to be presented to the Sixth Party Congress, which was approved by the 10th Plenum of the Party Central Committee.

1. On the basis of the direction, missions, and principal objectives of the 5-year plan, the sectors and localities must draft their directions, missions, and specific goals to submit to the party organization congresses of the provinces and municipalities.

It is necessary to clarify the principal goals for 1990. some goals, such as grain production, exports, capital investment projects, etc., must be set for each year. With regard to value plans, it is necessary to calculate total output value norms at fixed 1982 prices in order to examine the rate of increase of the economic sectors during the 1986-1990 5-year plan. The drafting of the parts of the present 5-year plan must clearly manifest the requirements and basic contents of the new economic management structure and the economic policies that have been and are being set forth by the Party Central Committee. In the immediate future, it is necessary to firmly grasp the new stipulations in guiding the drafting of the 1987 plan.

The goals of the present 5-year plan must be drafted on the basis of selecting from many different agenda. Each of those goals must have two levels: the minimum level and the maximum level. The minimum must be relatively well balanced, and the maximum level is the struggle goal. Each level must have balanced bases.

2. The 1986-1990 5-year plans of the ministries and localities must be synthesized and unified in accordance with the system of standard forms and reports on the 1986-1990 5-year plan (promulgated on a temporary basis by the State Planning Commission). Primary emphasis will be on the following plan aspects:

a. Population, labor, and culture-society. Primarily, plans to develop population and balance and distribute social labor on a territorial basis, a number of norms regarding professional matters, such as education, public health, culture, etc.

b. Industry, small industry, and handicrafts: plans for developing industrial, small industry, and handicraft production, and determining the total output value and output of principal products of a number of industrial sectors.

c. Agriculture, forestry, and fishing: the total output value and and the output of the principal products of each sector, emphasis on the principal technical measures, such as water conservancy, fertilizer, etc. Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, and Quang Ninh must concentrate on drafting plans to develop the food-growing belts.

d. Domestic trade and grain: plans to purchase and transfer grain, food products, and agricultural products, and develop concentrated raw materials areas for the central echelon and export. Attention must be paid to establishing a grain market and a plan to circulate retail goods.

e. Exports and imports: value indices for the market and for the principal export and import goods.

f. Transportation: the volume of cargo transportation and passenger transportation, divided according to the transportation sector, and the transportation volumes of a number of principal goods.

g. Investment in capital construction: plans regarding the total capital invested in capital construction, according to sectors of the national economy and each locality. Especially, determining a list of capital construction projects over the next 5 years, divided by the year, and a plan to mobilize fixed property and the newly added production capacity.

3. With regard to the assignment of guidance figures for the 1986-1990 5-year period to each ministry and locality, the State Planning Commission will only assign a number of principal norms.

The state will assign guidance figures only to some ministries and general corporations with large production and commercial volumes. They will include the mission of producing a number of principal products (1987-1990) and the export mission (the over-all index and indices for a number of principal products (1987-1990). The ministries and general departments not assigned guidance figures will also take the initiative in drafting plans and reporting to the State Planning Commission.

With regard to the localities, the state will assign guidance figures to all 40 provinces and municipalities, with the following contents:

The missions of producing, purchasing, transferring, and selling grain during the 1987-1990 period.

The mission of producing, purchasing, and transferring a number of principal industrial crops and pork during the 1987-1990 period.

The mission of producing a number of other principal products--wood, aquatic products, etc., during the 1987-1990 period.

The export period (the total indices for a number of principal products during the 1987-1990 period).

Norms regarding the distribution of labor in 1987 and in the over-all 1986-1990 period.

4. The following tasks must be carried out to fulfill the requirements and contents of drafting the 1986-1990 year plan:

a. The ministries, provinces, and municipalities must evaluate the situation of fulfillment of the 1981-1985 5-year plan and the actual economic-social situation, with emphasis on evaluating the situation of the implementation of the 1986 plan, clarifying the strengths and weaknesses, profoundly analyzing the reasons, gaining experience, and on that basis set forth measures to contribute to transforming the present economic-social situation.

b. Systematizing the basic data of the 1981-1985 period with regard to the existing natural resources and material bases, and clarifying the land use and labor use situation, and especially the situation regarding the use of equipment and machinery capacity (based on the hourly data on 1 October 1985).

c. The State Planning Commission will coordinate with the price and statistical sectors in amending, supplementing, and promulgating a system of prices for use in calculating plans, to be applied during the 1986-1990 period. As for fixed prices, the chart of fixed prices promulgated by the Statistics General Department will be applied. Current prices will be calculated on the basis of 1 October 1985 prices, after adjustments are made.

d. On the basis of the economic-social development directions and missions, the mission of reducing average norms (for materials, labor, and capital), the mission of mobilizing the capacity of equipment the 1986-1990 plans of the

sectors and localities, and the state technical materials norms promulgated in accordance with Decision No 30B-UB/DM, date 4 January 1986, attention will be made first of all to the norms regarding the use of POL [petroleum, oil and lubricants], coal, electricity, steel, cement, wood, etc. The ministries, general departments, provinces, and municipalities must organize the drafting and approving the norms regarding materials, equipment, salaries, and construction investment for the plan years, along the lines of practicing absolute economy in order to be of timely service to plan drafting.

5. On the plan drafting schedule: between June and August the ministries, general departments, provinces, and municipalities must draft plans and submit their draft plans to the State Planning Commission. During that time, the State Planning Commission, along with the ministries, general departments, provinces, and municipalities, will draft a number of key specialized topics.

In September and October the State Planning Commission will synthesize plans and complete plans on the directions, missions, and principal goals of the 1986-1990 5-year plan to report to the Political Bureau and the Council of Ministers. After the Sixth Party Congress is held there will be continuous guidance on completing the drafting of the 1986-1990 5-year plan.

6. On drafting plans for number of key specialized topics: the State Planning Commission will coordinate with ministries, general departments, provinces, and municipalities in drafting a number of specialized topics, such as the following programs with state-level norms: (1) grain production; (2) production of some of the most important consumer goods; (3) coal production: (4) labor and population: (5) a number of cultural-social matters; (6) exporting-importing; (7) investment in capital construction.

In each specialized topic, it is necessary to clearly determine:

Goals and requirements: set clear goals, make specific calculations regarding the agenda, and recommend implementation measures.

Research contents: it is necessary to determine rational needs regarding the production and consumption needs of the various strata of the population vis-a-vis such products as grain, cloth, paper, etc., in order to assign norms for both the 5-year and annual plans.

Determining the potential of labor, land, production capabilities, science and technology, etc.

Such implementation measures as reorganizing production, investing in capital construction, and balancing the principal materials and sources of energy.

Carrying out research and clearly determining the implementation steps to be taken by the managing organs and participating organs. Each specialized topic will be guided by a deputy director of the State Planning Commission.

The provinces and municipalities will both work with the State Planning commission in drafting the key state-level specialized topics and concentrate on guiding the key specialized topics of the localities: grain production,

the production of some important consumer goods, labor and population, some cultural-social matters, exporting-importing, and investment in capital construction, in accordance with the above-mentioned principal guidance points.

Those key specialized topics of the localities must be carried out simultaneously with the drafting of the 5-year plans, and must be reported to the State Planning Commission at the end of August 1986. It is essential that the research results of those specialized topics be included in balancing the 1986-1990 5-year plan, in order to ensure a high degree of concentration of the necessary material conditions, so that the goals that are set forth can be attained.

On drafting the 1987 plans:

The State Planning Commission will disseminate guidelines for drafting the plan, while announcing the material capabilities of the state in 1987 and temporarily distributing a number of principal materials to some ministries and localities (general norms that have not been specifically divided according to objectives), and recommend a number of principal norms regarding production, state purchasing, transferring, exporting, and the distribution of labor (no guidance figures will not yet be assigned with regard to investment capital and materials for capital construction), so that the ministries and localities can take the initiative in calculating plans from the bottom up.

1. In drafting and synthesizing plans from the bottom up it is necessary to apply the guidance thoughts regarding the 1987 plan and bring about a clear transformation in the renovation of planning and fulfill the following requirements:

The plans of the sectors and echelons must truly be drafted and balanced at the basic level in accordance with the spirit of the (draft) Resolution of the Political Bureau on guaranteeing autonomy in production and commerce by the basic economic units and the temporary regulations of the Council of Ministers regarding planning and other spheres in the basic economic units. The State Planning Commission will cooperate with ministries in issuing guidance circulars to each type of basic unit (industrial, agricultural, transportation,, construction, home trade, materials supply, etc.).

The sectors, localities, and basic units must take the initiative in exploiting all potential in order to obtain additional materials, attain an economic growth rate of about 10 percent over last year, and increase contributions to the state. However, they cannot demand more materials and capital from the state than provided for the 1986 plan.

The plans must encompass the production, commercial, and economic-social activities, in-kind production, and value. The cooperative, joint-operation, and economic alliance activities are reflected in the plans and supplemented in the process of plan fulfillment.

Plans must manifest the process of reorganizing production and distribution-circulation, combining transformation with construction, economics, and

national defense, and the domestic and foreign economies, and gradually reorganize the economic structure so that it can be rational.

By means of drafting and synthesizing of plans, it is necessary to recommend, amend, and supplement the policies and regulations, and renovate the management mechanism and planning.

2. On the basis of the 1987 plan guidance figures, the ministries, provinces, and municipalities must take the initiative in calculating and recommending guidance figures so that the basic units can draft plans and sign economic contracts.

The ministries synthesize national sector plans, including the all-round plans of the basic units managed directly by the ministries, and a number principal plan norms of basic units managed by t localities. With regard to a number of key economic-technical sectors, the managing ministries will work with the State Planning Commission in guiding the corporations and enterprise federations in drafting, synthesizing, and defending sector plans.

The ministries with people's committees of provinces and municipalities in guiding plan drafting and resolving problems regarding the supplying of materials, state purchasing, the distribution of products, exporting, investment in building projects of the sectors in the localities, supplementary labor needs, and the other needs of the central enterprises in the provinces and municipalities.

The provinces and municipalities synthesize economic-social development plans, including those of units directly managed by the localities and those of central units in the localities. They must do a good job of attaining balances and distributing social labor; balancing a number of aspects regarding the infrastructure (housing, utilities, schools, hospitals, public transportation, etc.); balancing grain and food products for the entire population; and balancing monetary income and expenditure. On that basis, the provincial and municipal people's committees contribute opinions to the central echelon regarding the reorganization of production, combining the central economy and the local economy, and organizing the economic joint operation, and alliance relationships between the central and local installations, in order to exploit all labor, land, production, and material capabilities of the localities.

The provinces and municipalities must concentrate on guiding the key districts with high output of grain and food products commodities and of raw materials for industry export, and construction in drafting and balancing plans at the district level. The district plans must synthesize the norms regarding state purchasing and materials supplying of the corporations, the central level, and the provinces so that the district people's committees can organize guidance and coordination of the signing of economic contracts between the state commercial organizations and the collective and individual sectors, in order to ensure that the state controls goods and money and fulfills their obligations to deliver products to the state and maintain the people's living conditions.

3. In the process of drafting and synthesizing plans, the sectors and echelons must take the initiative in recommending to the central echelon the amendment, supplementation, and promulgation of policies, especially economic lever policies intended to stimulate production, state purchasing, and the control of sources of goods.

The State Planning Commission and the Council of Ministers organize coordination of the study of policies, synthesizing, and reviewing, to ensure that the policies are complete and appropriate, manifested in the plan contents intended to attain plan norms that are set forth.

4. The schedule for drafting and synthesizing plans. Between June and August 1986 the ministries, provinces, and municipalities must draft and synthesize plans from the basic level on up. At the end of August 1986 the ministries, provinces, and municipalities must send plan reports to the Council of Ministers and the State Planning Commission. Some key economic units and key districts (according to the stipulated list), when reporting to the ministries, provinces, and municipalities also send reports to the State Planning Commission.

In September and October 1986 the State Planning Commission will synthesize the national economic plan and submit it to the party and state leadership echelons. In December the official 1987 state plans will be assigned.

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INCREASED EFFORT TO FULFILL 1986 PLAN URGED

Hanoi TAP CHI KE HOACH HOA in Vietnamese Jul 86 pp 18-21

[Article: "Do a Good Job of Fulfilling the Key Missions of the State Plan During the Last 6 Months of 1986"]

[Text] The year 1986 is the first year of the 1986-1990 5-year plan, a plan of great significance in attaining the economic-social goals of the initial phase of the period of transition which were set forth by the Fifth Party Congress. The 1986 state plan must concentrate on fulfilling the key missions and goals and the norms regarding the key products of the economy, in order to promote production, stabilize the people's living conditions, create sources of accumulation, and prepare favorable conditions for stronger development in future years.

When we began the 1986 plan we had advantages and new factors. But, on the other hand, our country's economy was still beset with severe difficulties, the economic-social situation was in many respects unstable, and the major balances regarding grain, foreign exchange, and strategic materials were still very tense. In many areas the weather was unfavorable for agricultural production. Under those conditions, during the first 6 months of the year the sectors and localities, and especially the basic production units, manifested initiative and creativity in seeking ways to exploit capabilities regarding foreign exchange, materials, and raw materials, and went all-out to make progress in fulfilling the agricultural production, industrial production, transportation, and other plans. In general, the production rate of some sectors and localities, and with regard to many kind of products, were greater than during the same time last year.

However, in many respects the plan was underfulfilled and more severe difficulties were encountered in the economic-social situation and in the lives of the workers, civil servants, and members of the armed forces. The organization and coordination of plan fulfillment, from the central level down to the sectors, localities, and basic units, lacked closeness and effectiveness. The production and commercial activities in many basic economic units of the sectors did not have high productivity, quality, and economic effectiveness. Worthy of attention were the results of production plan fulfillment in a number of important sectors which underfulfilled their plans, of which the plan missions for the last 6 months of the year the extremely difficult.

During this year's winter-spring season the national rice area increased 3 percent. Rice yields in a number of southern provinces were rather high, but because many northern provinces suffered losses because of waterlogging and diseases, the national grain output was only approximately equal to the same season last year. A number of industrial crops developed well but some crops, such as sugarcane and tobacco, declined in comparison to the same period last year.

Industrial output amounted to 45 percent of the annual plan and was 5.5 percent higher than at the end of the first 6 months of 1985. A number of ministries and general departments did a good job of fulfilling their plans and attained increases of 8 to 12 percent. With regard to some products, such as electricity, coal, diesel engines, transformers, cigarettes, beer, MSG, etc., the plan norms were attained and there were increases over the same period last year. But because of shortages of materials and raw materials a considerable number of other key products underfulfilled the plans and declined in comparison to the same period last year. The quality of many consumer goods, such as clothes, bicycles, bicycle tires, bicycle parts, light bulbs, thermos bottles, soap, fish sauce, matches, etc., did not meet the quality requirements.

The volume of cargo transportation also in general attained the plan norm, but uniformity was not ensured among the routes and with regard to the principal products. North-south transportation attained only 31 percent of the annual plan norm and the volume of cargo transported north, especially grain, was equal to only 29 percent of the plan norm because goods shippers could not be found.

In capital construction, the construction schedules of a number of key projects, the power plants, coal mines, oil-gas projects, etc., were maintained because capital and materials were concentrated. But a considerable number of projects in which the ministries and localities invested, but which did not have high effectiveness and the economic-technical justifications of which were not approved were still constructed. The construction plans that were set forth were not appropriate to the capabilities with regard to capital and materials.

The value of exports amounted to nearly 40 percent of the annual plan and was 20 percent greater than at the same time last year. The plan norms were attained with regard to a number of products, such as plywood flooring, coffee, embroidered goods, items made of rush, etc. But the volume of exports to the socialist countries did not attain requirements and many products, such as soybeans, processed meat, aquatic products, cigarettes, etc., fell short of the plan norm.

The distribution-circulation situation was still unstable. The level of grain mobilization, and state purchases of many products, including agricultural, forestry, maritime, industrial, small industry, and handicrafts products, fell short of the plan norms. The state had not yet stabilized the free market prices, which underwent unusual changes and changed rapidly. The total income and total expenditures of the state budget did not meet the state

norms. The sources of income were not promoted and it was estimated at the beginning of the year that many sources of income could not be realized. At the same time, it was necessary to make very large expenditures, and there was still much waste in expenditures by the sectors, localities, and basic units. In circulation there was still too much idle capital, there were more outstanding debts at the beginning of the year, and the cash expenditures of the organs and basic production and commercial units far surpassed the stipulated levels.

On the basis of that situation, it is possible to determine the principal deficiencies that affected the results of plan implementation during the past 6 months:

The source of materials, raw materials, and foreign exchange were insufficient to meet the needs of production, but in guiding and coordinating the plan there was a lack of positive, complete, and specific measures for resolving those difficulties.

The rearrangement and reorganization of production in the sectors and localities was carried out slowly, the organization of production and construction was not concentrated on the right priorities, the use of materials and foreign exchange was dispersed, their effectiveness was low, and they were not provided in a timely and selective manner for agricultural production and the production of a number of consumer goods, export goods, and a number of key products.

In the sphere of distribution and circulation, there was a lack of effective measures to stop the abnormal phenomena and imbalances in many production, finance, and monetary spheres. In doing so, it is necessary to mention the fact that adequate attention was not paid to socialist transformation, especially in the spheres of commerce and market management. There was a relaxation in discipline regarding the signing of economic contracts, supplying materials, and delivering products. Competition in buying and selling and arbitrary price increasing by the sectors and echelons were not stopped.

Many management policies and regulations were in the process of charge, but there was tardiness in promulgating many important policies and were not complete, and there was a lack of close guidance.

The organization of guidance, and management of plan fulfillment by the upper echelons, were not improved, lacked effectiveness, and was divided into many intermediate steps. There was a lack of respect for planning laws and centralized, unified leadership in accordance with the state plan.

That situation is posing extremely difficult missions for the last 6 months: we must both strive to fulfill the 1986 annual plan prepare the necessary material conditions to fulfill next year's plan, beginning in the first month of 1967. Meanwhile, there are still many fierce economic difficulties, especially with regard to materials and raw materials. Therefore, the echelons and sectors must make strong efforts, immediately take strong, urgent, and effective measures to fulfill the key missions of the 1986 state

plan, enable the economic-social to gradually return to normal and develop well, and practically prepare for, and achieve accomplishments to celebrate, the Sixth Party Congress. The implementation of the following guidance measures to fulfill the plan must be tied in with the implementation of Resolution 31 of the Council of Ministers, along with the measures set forth in the conclusion of the recent 10th Plenum of the Party Central Committee.

1. The most basic and urgent mission is to concentrate on fulfilling and surpassing the plan with regard to production by the key sectors. In doing so, all-out efforts must be made to balance the various kinds of materials in the plan. (especially the principal sources of energy, materials and raw materials).

In agriculture, it is necessary to surpass the area plans for the summer-fall and 10th month seasons and invest in intensive cultivation to increase yields and make up for the decline in output during the winter-spring season, it is necessary to do a good job of fulfilling all tasks to prepare for the 1986-1987 winter-spring production season.

In industrial, small industry, and handicraft production, it is first of all necessary to endeavor to fulfill the missions for the remaining 6 months of the year with regard to the key products of the national economy, essential consumer goods, and export goods.

With regard to capital construction, we must promptly review the construction projects and resolutely postpone those that are not truly necessary, especially meeting halls, headquarters, sports fields, markets, hotels, cultural centers, etc., which do not have clear economic-technical justification, and projects which surpass the approved capital expenditure levels. The ministries and localities must strengthen their guidance and management of capital construction, and practice absolute economy to ensure the completion of most of the construction volume with a small amount of capital.

In order to do a good job of fulfilling the export-import plan, it is necessary to promote the production, state purchasing, and delivery of exports and ensure that there are sufficient goods, especially the various kinds of principal goods, so that they can be delivered according to contracts with the socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union. It is necessary to promptly provide foreign exchange in order to import materials needed for production. Most of the foreign exchange earned by the localities must be used to import production means, while the rest must be used to import essential consumer goods for the producers so that they can be used in two-way contracts.

To fulfill that mission, the most urgent requirement is to meet in a timely manner the immediate requirements for materials, energy, raw materials, and spare parts for production.

The sectors, localities, and basic units must immediately review the production units, rationally redetermine needs, and seek all specific, practical measures to increase the supply of materials for production. They must step up the exploitation and production of all kinds of materials, fuel,

equipment, and spare parts which we are capable of producing domestically, and stress replacements for imports, while at the same time mobilizing the various kinds of stockpiled materials for immediate use in production. We must do a good job of using the existing foreign exchange of sectors and localities to positively fulfill commitments regarding the delivery of exports to the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, in order to import additional strategic materials.

It is necessary to rectify distribution and organize the supplying and use of materials. It is necessary to immediately carry out the inventorying of materials, implement the system of the state exercising unified management of materials, and concentrate the supplying of materials to the appropriate central and local distribution organs so that they can be distributed according to plan and ensure that economic contracts are signed and carried out in time for the production season. Priority must be given to the key enterprises, key areas, and large cities. The sectors, localities, and basic production units must use materials rationally and economically. It is necessary to urgently readjust the system of materials supply and transportation from the central level down to the basic level, eliminate the unnecessary intermediate steps to ensure that state materials reach the consuming units as rapidly and economically as possible, seek all ways to stop and punish organizations and individuals guilty of corruption or stealing state materials, or causing trouble for or demanding bribes from the consuming units, and limit to the minimum the ratio of materials depletion and loss in the process of storing, transporting, and using materials.

In addition to positively providing the material conditions for production, it is necessary to pay all-out attention to reorganizing production, combined with promoting socialist transformation, in order to effectively use labor, materials, and capital, fully utilize the capacity of equipment, and promote all production and commercial activities.

It is necessary to attain the labor and population redistribution plan norms. During the past 6 months the number of people mobilized to develop new economic zones amounted to only about 28 percent of the annual plan. The organization of workers to develop the new economic zones in accordance with plan must be pursued, while at the same time deploying and using on-the-spot labor, in each province, district, and basic unit, in accordance with guidelines that have been set forth. The guidance apparatus for distributing labor and population in the localities must be stabilized. Attention must be paid to supplying cement, roofing materials, and grain to the new economic zones, while at the same time doing a good of preparing the areas and creating favorable conditions for sending workers in accordance with the annual plan, beginning in the first month of the year. With regard to in the state sector, positive and practical steps must be taken to resolve the problem of labor made redundant in the process of reorganizing production and streamline the indirect management apparatus.

The sectors and localities must provide more specific guidance for introducing technical advances into production. It is necessary to review the list of scientific research topics, and affirm priority in concentrating facilities and expenditures, especially applied science-technology topics that can

immediately serve agricultural production and the production of consumer goods and export goods.

2. In addition to increasing production and practicing economy, the echelons and sectors must strengthen socialist commerce, strongly improve the commercial mode, implement all measures regarding the organization of the unimpeded flow of materials and goods in accordance with plans, struggle to stabilize prices and money, and reduce state budgetary expenditures and monetary deficits.

The most important matter is to ensure that the state controls most commodity products so that it can distribute them in a planned manner to meet the rational needs of society.

We must closely guide the state enterprises in strictly observing the delivery of products to state commerce and the other marketing organs in accordance with the state plan norms and contracts that were signed, at state guidance prices.

Materials and goods must be rapidly sent to the localities so that the state can purchase agricultural products in accordance with economic contracts signed with the peasants before the season is over. In addition to the goods sent by the central echelon, the localities must step up the exploitation of on-the-spot sources of goods, and expand the state purchasing of agricultural products, forestry products, and aquatic products in accordance with economic contracts signed with the units.

A very important mission is endeavoring to attain and surpass the plan norm regarding the annual mobilization of grain, most immediately grain mobilization during the fifth month-spring season in the north and the summer-fall season in the south. We must collect the full amount of agricultural taxes, in accordance with the law, including tax debts owed for previous years, collect the full amount of rice called for by the economic contracts, including the old two-way contract debts. It is necessary to practice absolute economy in the state purchasing, transporting, storage, distribution, and consumption of grain.

On the basis of collecting the full amounts of agricultural taxes, it is necessary to collect all fees for services by state organizations for the production units (irrigation, tractor work, rice milling, etc.), and fairly settle the two-way contracts that have been signed. The state must control the necessary amount of grain to meet the concentrated needs of the state (to supply to the armed forces, workers, civil servants, and contractees with two-way economic contract relationships with the state). The localities may take the initiative is using the remaining grain by buying it at negotiated prices in each area and selling it to the other categories at guaranteed commercial prices (the state will not make up for losses), and expanding processing and public catering.

The form of buying and selling in accordance with two-way contracts must be applied in the small industry and handicrafts sector in order to control most of the commodity products of that sector at stable prices.

It is necessary to promote the work of transforming and managing the market on the basis of implementing the economic, administrative, educational, and organizational measures. The relevant sectors must exercise the state's monopoly vis-a-vis commerce in grain, the strategic materials, and some essential consumer goods. Competition among state organizations in buying and selling the same product or in the same area, especially with regard to the various kinds of valuable export goods, must be resolutely ended. The sectors, localities, and enterprises are strictly forbidden to deal in state materials in any form, including the join operation and federation forms, to take advantage of price disparities.

The exploitation of all sources of income must be stepped up, absolute economizing must be practiced in all sectors, and efforts must be made to meet the norms of the budget plan. First of all, it is necessary to concentrate materials and raw materials on the production of the important products which accumulate large amounts for the state budget, resolutely reorganize production, economize in the use of materials and labor and in management expenses in order to reduce production costs and circulation expenses, increase income from the state economic sector and concentrate most of the income from price disparities in the central budget, actively oppose shortfalls in the collection of industrial and commercial taxes, increase income from that source in comparison to the first half of the year, collect most of the agricultural tax debts, and step up the collection of taxes on gardens and fruit trees.

There must be absolute economizing on expenditures, endeavoring in the immediate future to reduce investment in capital construction by at least 10 percent. The organs must completely stop buying furniture and unnecessary meetings and wasteful celebration parties must be restricted.

Monetary circulation and credit must be improved. It is necessary to increase inspections and strictly punish individuals and units failing to strictly observe the regulations regarding income, expenditures, and cash funds. Effective measures and forms must be used to mobilize the people's idle capital, while meeting the necessary capital credit needs of the economic organizations according to plan and to credit contracts.

With regard to price management, it is necessary to correctly implement the principles, policies, and measures regarding prices that were stipulated in Resolution 8 of the Party Central Committee and resolutions 28 and 31 of the Political Bureau on prices, salaries, and money. At present, it is necessary to intensify the struggle to stabilize prices, inspect and control prices on the social market, inspect and control the implementation of the price policy and the right to determine price levels, and the situation of arbitrary price increase, and not passively chase after the free market.

3. In order to do a good job of fulfilling those urgent missions and measures, the most decisive matter is to improve the effectiveness of all levels--from the central level down to the sectors, localities, and basic units--in organizing guidance and managing plan fulfillment. Developing the results of the party's self-criticism and criticism campaign, the echelons and

sectors must promptly overcome the deficiencies in their guidance of plan fulfillment. It is necessary to improve the methods of organizing plan management so that they can be appropriate to the new management mechanism, create active, creative, responsive, and timely work styles in resolving problems encountered in the course of production and commerce, and manifest a sense of responsibility and discipline toward plans, contract discipline, and a spirit of working in accordance with the resolutions and laws of the party and state.

The management organs at all levels, including the combined functional organs of the state, must study and rapidly promulgate the economic and financial policies in accordance with the stipulations of the Council of Ministers, strengthen the inspection work, and closely guide the sectors and localities in strictly implementing those management policies and regulations.

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CSO: 4209/65

AGRICULTURE MINISTRY PROMULGATES INVESTMENT RULES

OW140651 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] The Ministry of Agriculture has just promulgated temporary regulations on investing supplies for high-yielding areas where specialized cultivation of corn, soybeans and peanuts takes place, in order to create sources of raw materials for fodder processing. The substance of these regulations follows:

This investment will help secure more technical supplies for high-yielding areas where specialized cultivation of subsidiary crops takes place and will enable production installations to practice intensive cultivation, increase productivity, and purchase products used in fodder processing. On this basis, localities will gradually build areas of specialized cultivation to secure raw materials for fodder production, thereby contributing to developing livestock breeding.

As chief investors, fodder corporations No. 2 and 2 [as published] under the Ministry of Agriculture must, together with all sectors and localities concerned, concentrate investments in the zoned high-yielding areas where specialized cultivation of corn, soybeans, and peanuts takes place. Technical means as well as fertilizers, insecticides, and seeds of various crops, must be delivered to production installations before the cultivation season. These kinds of materials must be local out-of-quota exchanges and balanced in accordance with technical regulations on high productivity. They must be used strictly for the set purposes while products must be delivered in accordance with the set rates. After receiving supplies, if a locality fails to deliver the quota of products under the contract, it must pay compensation or a penalty according to state regulations. The Ministry of Agriculture will deduct the received amount of supplies from the amount to be provided to this locality the next year.

The two signatories to the economic and technical contracts must make payments for supplies and products as state-prescribed prices. The amount of supplies provided for production installations and the amount of products delivered by these installations must be beyond the plan norms prescribed by the state.

The regulations point out: The investment rate for 1 hectare of cultivated land must depend on soil category and intensive cultivation ability and will be set by the Ministry of Agriculture.

The Ministry of Agriculture will purchase products at the following rates: 0.9 kg of corn kernel will be purchased if investment is made for 1 kg of nitrate fertilizer; 1.9 kg of corn kernel or 1.2 kg of peanut cake or 0.7 kg of soybean seeds will be purchased if investment is made for 1 kg of urea fertilizer; 0.6 kg of corn kernel will be purchased if investment is made for 1 kg of phosphate fertilizer; 0.5 kg of corn kernel will be purchased if investment is made for 1 kg of potash fertilizer; and 1.2 kg of corn will be purchased if investment is made for 1 kg of corn seeds.

The chief investors must coordinate with the concerned units under the Ministry of Agriculture in promptly providing sufficient technical materials for cooperatives and production collectives and in guiding production installations in effectively applying techniques of intensive cultivation to achieve high productivity.

These regulations are to be implemented beginning with the 1986-1987 winter-spring crop cultivation season.

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CSO: 4209/137

IMPORTANCE OF SOUTHWEST SEA AS MARINE PRODUCTS SOURCE VIEWED

Hanoi TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC in Vietnamese Aug 86 pp 21, 22

[Article by Ngo Trong Lu: "Managing, Protecting Marine Products Resources in Southwest Sea of Our Country"]

[Text] The maintenance and development of resource potential in large fishing grounds, especially in the Southwest Sea of our country, demand many synchronized methods: investigation to define resources, a firm grasp of the growth and procreation patterns of primary marine product species, definition of the trade sector and investment in the development of various types of means and fishing equipment suitable for organizing and managing exploitation and resource protection.

Concern must be given to coordination between sectors, echelons and local areas with the active contribution of science and technology.

The Southwest Sea is located in the Gulf of Thailand, contains nearly 15,000 square nautical miles, has an average depth of 40 meters, and has weather that is extremely favorable for development of the fishing trade. In this sea area, an annual catch of 450,000 tons of marine products is possible and during the past few years, the fish catch has comprised 30 percent, and shrimp alone has made up 50 percent of the overall output of the entire nation. The Southwest Sea long ago became a "convergent location" of the fishing trade and the fishing here of vessels from other localities has become a traditional custom with the fishing centers of Rach Gia and Phu Quoc are finally developing. Moreover, an "open-air market" status has occurred in this region with an overall lack of order and security.

Worthy of concern at the present time is that although the fishing ground catch has not achieved the forecast figures, there are many indications of declining resources. From 1978 to 1982, the catch and coastal shrimping productivity declined by 50 percent, and the size of valuable fish such as mackerel and goc has become steadily smaller. A situation of irrational exploitation still exists with 60 percent of the boats and junks in the An Bien region of Kien Giang operating along the coast (less than 5 kilometers from shore). Many large trawlers operate less than 10 kilometers from the coast, plowing up the sea bottom and destroying the ecologic environment. Large numbers of trawl nets have been deployed (up to almost 3,000 in Minh Hai) with an average

total of 12,500 catching 3,700 tons of shrimp and fish, one-third of which are small shrimp. Fishing with extremely strong lights has also harmed the ecological balance. The use of cast nets to capture adult turtles and the taking of turtle eggs on the islands has led to near extinction of this animal.

Due to the great requirement for export shrimp, the density of ships and boats coming here from other localities to fish has at times become great and fishing ground disputes have occurred.

Therefore, the management, protection, and maintenance of "raw material" resources for development of the fishing industry in the Southwest Sea is a pressing problem.

First of all, although a key fishing ground of the entire nation, it must be placed in the overall exploitation management project of the entire nation's fishing grounds and on that basis, must have unified supervision in rational regulation of fishing vessels and establishment of logistics, service, etc., facilities in order to develop the potential of this sea area.

On the basis of present resources, it is necessary to conduct a more rational study of the trade structure such as the imminent need to increase further the number of 260 to 400-horsepower trawlers and 90 to 135 horsepower ships (of course, these vessels must operate from 5 to 30 kilometers off the coast) to develop employment of weirs, drawing nets, rod fishing, etc. At the same time, implement synchronized methods such as: investment, taxes, and prices to restrict and move toward forbidding the use of river trawl nets, te [small shrimp] nets, etc. The use of these methods during the shrimp breeding season (February-May) must be absolutely forbidden.

State-operated, cooperative, and production collective boats, before moving to the Southwest Sea, must comply with the general regulations of the state on various administrative procedures: licenses, prior notification of the Fishing Ground Guidance Committee, etc. During operations, all stipulations on resource protection, market management, and required tax and fee payment must be followed.

Along the coast of Kien Giang and Minh Hai is an underwater forest ecologic system, a "paradise" of shrimp and fish. According to the results of initial investigation in Ong Trang Bay, there are up to 8 billion naturally reproduced shrimp of all species. In practice if we do not follow the general commercial regulations for shrimp, fish, and crops, the natural ecologic cycle between the fingerling shrimp that are "raised" and those that are "returned to the sea" to mature will be destroyed.

To protect the various species of valuable marine products such as: turtles, seaslugs, goc fish, duong fish, etc., the taking of turle eggs must be halted now and a policy implemented to encourage the raising of these special products.

The results of past investigation and research have initially supported the tasks of supervising and managing production and protecting the resources but

there is still a lack of understanding about migratory patterns, the effect of the Mekong River program on this sea area, and specific and synchronized coordination between agencies in establishing a network of resource forecasting, maritime safety, and order and security in order to have methods of prompt disposition and to advance toward regulations on protecting the marine products resources between our nation and Cambodia and Thailand.

Whether the issues above produce great or little effect is dependent upon the achievement organization step. It is necessary temporarily to establish a general supervisory committee for the fishing grounds, consisting of representatives from the Ministry of Marine Products and coastal provinces such as Kien Giang and Minh Hai, and the participation of localities with fishermen operating in the area. An inspection team must be established to join the marine products service, coastal defense troops and public security forces in helping the provincial people's committees and fishing ground supervisory committee to inspect, organize, and supervise compliance with regulations on protecting the marine products resources. The role here of Kien Giang and Minh Hai is extremely important because local interests are closely related to the interests of the entire nation and the 1982 United Nations agreement on the Law of the Sea must be followed.

It is estimated that the marine product catch in the eastern Nam Bo sea area will be limited by the oil and gas exploitation industry. Although the Gulf of Tonkin is a procreation and growth field and nursery for marine products, the conditions for development are also restricted by resources and the weather, while the large catches in the Thuan Hai sea area are primarily still dependent upon schools of "transient fish." It is clear that the Southwest Sea now and in the future must still be an important fishing ground.

Production reorganization is all the more urgent because it is closely connected with protecting marine products resources, and with national security. Only with close coordination between the central and local areas on the basis of common legal principles, and only with every sector, echelon, and individual showing a high sense of responsibility to achieve these management methods can contributions be made to enrich and protect the Southeast Sea of the Fatherland.

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AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES OVER TEN DAYS REVIEWED

OW140423 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Dear Friends: Here are some noteworthy features of agricultural production nationwide over the past 10 days: As of 5 November, the whole country had harvested 542,000 hectares of 10th-month rice, or 18 percent of the planted acreage, or 180 percent of the area harvested in the same period last year.

The southern provinces are currently tending the 10th-month rice while harvesting the rice plantings which have ripened before time.

In northern Vietnam, the main 10th-month rice has ripened uniformly. As many as 433,000 hectares have been harvested, representing one-third of the planted acreage or double the acreage harvested last year.

In Thanh Hoa and Nghe Tinh, due to heavy rain by the end of October, some 24,000 hectares of 10th-month rice and 4,000 hectares of winter crops have been waterlogged and more than 40,000 other hectares of 10th-month rice have been seriously damaged.

To date, the northern provinces have planted 337,000 hectares of vegetables and beans, 317,000 hectares of corn, nearly 83,000 hectares of sweet potatoes, and 215,000 hectares of potatoes. Almost all cultivation plan norms for these crops have not been fulfilled, however. In particular, many localities have increased their corn acreage this year. Thai Binh has brought its corn acreage from 179 hectares in 1985 to 2,960 hectares in 1986 and Ha Bac from 2,700 to 3,375 hectares. Hung Ha District, Thai Binh Province did not plant corn in 1985, but this year has planted 1,600 hectares of corn and sweet potatoes. These crops are currently growing well.

The cultivation season for winter crops, excluding potatoes, tobacco, and a number of other subsidiary crops, has ended. Localities are currently planting these crops still in season while actively tending other crops.

Regarding winter-spring crops, southern localities have transplanted winter-spring rice faster than last year. Tien Giang, Cuu Long, and Long An have transplanted 30 to 40 percent of the planned acreage. Meanwhile, northern localities have plowed 129,000 hectares of land, 1.5 times more than the

area plowed last year. They have also plowed 46,000 hectares fo rice seedlings. A number of provinces, including Ha Bac and Vinh Phu, have sown rice seeds. They should beware of the fact that the warm weather may cause rice seedlings to shoot up too quickly.

By the end of October, the agricultural supplies corporation had supplied localities with nearly 315,000 tons of fertilizers, including 95,000 tons for northern Vietnam, 38,000 tons for central Vietnam, and 177,000 tons for southern Vietnam, thus meeting 33 percent of their needs.

In the days ahead, the weather will turn warm. Localities should strive to harvest the 10th-month rice quickly; select good seeds for next year; plant winter crops still in season such as potatoes, tobacco, vegetables, and subsidiary crops as soon as the harvest is finished; strive to plant winter crops on the entire area; accelerate soil preparation in order to transplant winter-spring rice in the best cultivation season; attach importance to preventing and combating epizootic diseases for domestic animals and birds, prevent the cold weather from affecting buffaloes and cattle, and take good care of draught beasts in support of soil preparation for winter-spring crop cultivation.

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INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Mai Văn Bảy [MAI VAWN BAYR]

*Standing Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions; Secretary of the Trade Union Federation, Ho Chi Minh City; recently he chaired a meeting about workers' training at college level. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 30 Sep 86 p 1)
(This individual has also been reported as Mai Văn Bảy [MAI VAWN BAAYR].)

Nguyễn Thanh Bình [NGUYEENX THANH BINHF]

Secretary of the CPV Central Committee; Secretary of the CPV Municipal Committee, Ha Noi Municipality; on 19 October 1986 he spoke at the Hanoi Party Congress. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 20 Oct 86 p 1)

Lê Đức Căng [LEE DUWCS CAWNG]

Assistant to the Minister of Foreign Affairs; on 26 September 1986 he attended the signing of an agreement of scientific, educational and cultural cooperation between Vietnam and Hungary for 1986-90 in Hanoi. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 28 Sep 86 p 4)

Nguyễn Minh Châu [NGUYEENX MINH CHAAU], *Colonel General

Member of the CPV Central Committee; CPV Secretary of 7th Military Region; Commander of the 7th Military Region; his article about the 7th Military Region appeared in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 25 Sep 86 p 1)

Nguyễn Duy Cường [NGUYEENX ZUY CUWOWNG]

Vice Minister of Public Health; his article on the production and distribution of medicine appeared in the source. (NHAN DAN 14 Oct 86 p 2)

Lê Danh [LEE ZANH]

Vice Chairman of the State Planning Commission; on 24 September 1986 was present at the signing of an agreement for exporting black pepper to the GDR in Hanoi. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 28 Sep 86 p 4)

Phạm Thế Duyệt [PHAMJ THEES ZUYEETJ]

Acting Chairman and Secretary General of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions; on 24 September-1 October he headed a delegation to Italy for an official visit. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 29 Sep 86 p 1)

Lê Đại [LEE DAIJ]

Alternate Member of the CPV Central Committee; Secretary of the CPV Provincial Committee, Quang Ninh Province; on 23 September 1986 he was present at a ceremony to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the coal industry. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 25 Sep 86 p 1)

Võ Đông Giang [VOX DOONG GIANG]

Minister [in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs]; head of the Vietnamese delegation at the 41st United Nations Assembly; on 31 October 1986 he was received by the UN Secretary General in New York. (NHAN DAN 16 Oct 86 p 4)

Đinh Gia Huấn [DINH GIA HUAANS]

Chairman of the People's Committee, Ha Nam Ninh Province; on 10, 11 October 1986 he attended the 7th meeting of the 5th People's Committee of Ha Nam Ninh. (Nam Dinh HA NAM NINH 17 Oct 86 p 1)

Phan Văn Khải [PHAN VAWN KHAIR]

Chairman of the People's Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; on 1 October 1986 he welcomed the Soviet ambassador to Vietnam. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 2 Oct 86 p 1)

Đoàn Bá Khánh [DOANF BAS KHANHS], *Rear Admiral

Recently he was interviewed by the Army newspaper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN about military inspection in the Truong Sa Islands. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 9 Oct 86 p 3)

Trần Văn Khôi [TRAANF VAWN KHOOI], Colonel, deceased

Born in 1925 at Chau Khe Village, Tien Son District, Ha Bac Province; former Chief of the Editorial Office of the Army newspaper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN; member of the Vietnam Journalist Association; he died on 27 August 1986 following an illness at the 108th Military Hospital. (HANOI MOI 28 Aug 86 p 4)

Ta Ngoc Lưu [TAJ NGOCJ LUWU], Colonel, deceased

Born in 1931 at Hoang Ngo Village, Quoc Oai District, Ha Son Binh Province; head of an office of the Finance Department, Ministry of National Defense; he died following an illness on 30 September 1986 at the 108th Military Hospital. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 2 Oct 86 p 4)

Trần Mân [TRAANF MAAN], *Major General

Commander of the Ho Chi Minh City Military Forces; on 1 October 1986 he welcomed the Soviet ambassador to Vietnam. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 2 Oct 86 p 1)

Trương Nhượng [TRUWOWNG NHUWOWNGJ], alias Trương Phỗ Nhượng [TRUWOWNG PHOOR NHUWOWNGJ], Colonel, deceased

Born in 1929 at Hoan Kiem Ward, Hanoi Municipality; Member of the CPV; head of an office of the Signal and Liaison Command; he died on 30 September 1986 following an illness at the 108th Military Hospital. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 3 Oct 86 p 4)

Quang Sĩ [QUANG SIX], *Colonel

His article "Building a Powerful Reserve Force" appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 2 Oct 86 p 3)

Nông Văn Sơn [NOONG VAWN SOWN], Colonel, deceased

Born in 1930 at Hong Dai Village, Quang Hoa District, Cao Bang Province; head of an office of the Political Department of the Border Defense Forces Command; he died following an illness on 26 September 1986 at the 108th Military Hospital. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 27 Sep 86 p 4)

Phan Minh Tánh [PHAN MINH TANHS]

Deputy Secretary of the CPV Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; his article about the criticism and self-criticism drive appeared in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 9 Apr 86 p 1)

Lê Quốc Thân [LEE QUOOCS THAAN]

Deputy Chief of the Central Committee Internal Affairs Department [Phó Trưởng Ban Nội Chính Trung Ương]; on 13 October 1986 he welcomed a Hungarian delegation visiting Vietnam. (NHAN DAN 18 Oct 86 p 1)

Đặng Thí [DAANGJ THIS]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; Chairman of the Vietnam-Laos-Cambodia Commission for Economic and Cultural Cooperation; on 8-13 October 1986 he attended a conference on communications and transportation cooperation between Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. (NHAN DAN 14 Oct 86 p 4)

Nguyễn Như Thọ [NGUYEENX NHUW THOJ]

Member of the Standing Committee of the CPV Committee, Ha Nam Ninh Province; head of the Propaganda and Training Department of the CPV Committee, Ha Nam Ninh Province; on 23 September 1986 he attended a meeting for the draft political reports of the CPV Central Committee and the Ha Nam Ninh Party organization. (Nam Dinh HA NAM NINH 30 Sep 86 p 1)

Trần Văn Trà [TRAANF VAWN TRAF], Colonel General

On 21 September 1986 he gave a speech at the Resistance Heritage Club in Phu Nhuan to commemorate the early days of Nam Bo Resistance. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 23 Sep 86 p 1)

Nguyễn Ngọc Triù [NGUYEENX NGOCJ TRIUF]

Minister of Agriculture; on 24 September 1986 he signed an agreement for exporting black pepper to the GDR, in Hanoi. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 28 Sep 86 p 4)

Hoàng Tùng [HOANGF TUNGF]

President of the Vietnam Journalists Association; his article "The Urgent Problems of International Press" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Oct 86 pp 1, 4)

Trần Vĩ [TRAANF VIX]

Chairman of the People's Committee, Hanoi; on 4 September 1986 he sent condolences to the mayor of Helsinki. (HANOI MOI 5 Sep 86 p 1)

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